THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,669—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and buy one or other of the brands.
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"Electronic"
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"
Examine cork, label, and capsule—all of them alike.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th July
L COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	22nd "
SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weigheli	30th "
BL PENINSULAR	3500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th "
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th "
BL THAMES	4413	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers by this transhipment there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th July
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA' RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
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Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are char : Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra w charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 500

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at dinner.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and Return Tickets issued at Reduced Rates, [illegible]

[illegible]

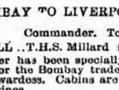
COLOMBO, PENANG, HONGKONG [illegible]
[illegible] on the 1st August.
[illegible] Market on the [illegible]
[illegible]co, apply to
[illegible]ANNI, Agent.
[illegible] Street, Bombay, 13th

[illegible] LINE OF STEAMERS.
[illegible]Y TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
[illegible]RAHAM	3,000	C. Alexandreon	16th July.

PASSAGES are now available by this steamer at moderate rates. The Cabins and Saloon are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to passage-money, cabin plan, &c., apply to—
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Forbes St., Bombay. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	5th Aug

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	3700	900	8th July.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	900	21th "

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June 1889.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARAM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
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S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at noon, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bender Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 21st July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 16th July.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July 1889. Agents.

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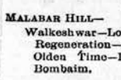

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1,000 Gem Muster	do.	do.	do.	"	105
1,000 Nobles	do.	do.	do.	"	95
1,000 No. 1 Javas	do.	do.	do.	"	11
1,000 " 2 "	do.	do.	do.	"	13
1,000 " 3 "	do.	do.	do	"	115

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" " No. 2 " "	3 4
" " No. 3 " "	3 0

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Do. do. Virginia Shag do.	1 0
Do. do. Three Castles do.	1 0
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IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
T' was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, imlore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.
WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Re. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR, Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE, F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of testimony of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of the medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH on the part of the CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT.

HARRY STANLEY'S NEW AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s Music Warehouse.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN MURRAY," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Pier s.s.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th July, 1889.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT TANNER at the Government Boot Factory, Cawnpore. Must be thoroughly experienced and accustomed to kip and sole leather tanning. Apply with testimonials, &c., to Messrs. COOPER, ALLEN & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 30th June 1889, including the DIVIDEND out of SURPLUS PROFITS for half-year ended 31st December 1888 have THIS DAY BEEN POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 15th July 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Shipp' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of NEW DEFENCE OFFICERS' QUARTERS at Upper Colaba, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defence, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 500 as earnest-money, will be received at 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, 24th July, 1889.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., Exec. Engr., Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defence's Office, Middle Colaba, 13th July, 1889.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th July 1889, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of [illegible] by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To dispose of such other business as may [illegible] before the Meeting by the Articles of Association.

By order,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th July 1889.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 19th July to 8th August 1889, both days inclusive.

THE CYCLOSTYLE (GERS TETNER'S PATENT.) TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 84 inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL CHAPLAIN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 + 1 Pt tage, 4 annas.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. RUDGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR W. T. MOORE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund will be held in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 p.m.

By order,

J. GALLAGHER, Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 10th July 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 22nd instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1889.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p. m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. F. FORBES ADAM, C.I.E., and MR. AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July 1889.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House at 5-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July 1889, to consider certain proposed alterations of Rules VIII., XII. and XXVI., and to confirm the appointment of a Trustee nominated by the Committee under Rule VII.

By order of the Committee,

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON, Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING, Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 16th instant, to members whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 9th July 1889.

SALE OF RICE MILLS.

PURSUANT to a RESOLUTION PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held in Coconada, on the 13th June, the RICE MILLS of the CORINGA COMPANY, Limited, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, at Coconada, at the godowns of Messrs Innes and Co.

The Mills, which are in full working order, consist of two main blocks containing all the machinery and appliances for making Raw and Boiled Rice. There are besides godowns, workshops, drying ground, and houses for the Manager, Engineer and his assistant.

The mills can turn out 1,000 bags of unpolished Rice or 600 bags White Rice per day.

Besides the above there are about a dozen horizontal oil presses with all appliances for making Castor Oil, but not in working order.

Intending bidders will have to deposit the sum of Rs. 3,000 in the Bank of Madras, Coconada, in the name of the undersigned to entitle them to bid.

The ground on which the mills are built is held on a 99 years' lease from the Proprietor of the Nadavapilly Estate.

Full particulars of the term of Sale can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. INNES, Liquidator of the Coringa Company, Limited.

Cocanada, 1st July 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived.		Old styles reduced in price.
Rs. 6-8	SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.	
Rs. 13-0	SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds Hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0	SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.	Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that these of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,

OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

Trade terms on application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,

Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BASEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,399 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name

Address

Occupation

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

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The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality ..... per packet	1 4
" " " B " "	1 0
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Brown Holland Note and Envelopes ..... "	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico ..... "	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes ..... per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	0 12
Autumn Leaves	0 12
Ivy Correspondence	1 8
Swallow	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0 12
Assorted	0 12
Primrose, Bouquet ..... per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ..... "	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet ..... each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet ..... "	5 0
Fascination Cabinet ..... "	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	3 0
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Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0 12

FOR SALE AT GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED a brand-new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Falker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.

Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

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(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

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RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

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HEAD OFFICE—36, Threadneedle Street, London.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,800
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LONDON BANKERS.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Six months ..... " 13-8

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OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foor annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*ac*	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Hayer	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katigurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Mohona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Callian Junction*ab*	Khundwaab	Kirjiab	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalia	Wurdahi
Wassind	Sirgaji	Lanowloea	Yowaar
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Khurde	Bheringee	Tulligaum	Kapri
Kussaraha	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Salgaon
Kopupoora	Timoornee	Chinchwad	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Pagthal	Kirkee	Kalm
Bailgaum	Sewnee	Poonab*dd*	Barsee Rd
Deolalee B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Nassick Rda	Khundi	Worcolee	Ungar
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Nipher	Ktarsee (for Hoshungabad)	Kheirgaum	Packney
Lessulgaum	Rampur	Pelsa	Bholapurac
Munsar	Bagra	Dhondi	Hoodgen
Nandgaums	Senari	Borebail	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Sohagporea*d*	Mankol and Bheegwan	Doodnah
Challisgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Goodoor
Kulgaum	Bankeri	Chumulwaree	Goolburga
Gaina	Babal	Warengaum	Shahabadab*e*
Pachora	Gadawara	Nargaum	Wadi
Kejee	Bohanee	Khankeer	Nulwar
Mussawuda	Kureli (for Sanpor)	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Biswabridge	Sydapore
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Road
Bhadli		Julumb	Kistna
		Sheagaums	Chickmagor
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junction	Nawandgi	Gulsguda	Hyderabad
Chincholee	Dharur	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Malkid Gate	Cangawaram	Lingampallie	
Jam	Tuscarpoor	Tuscarpoor	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. &c.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Chital	Ningala	Lunidhar	Ganesh
City	Ujalvar	Kankavay	Bengal
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khalchari	Sihore
Chuna	Jalia	Pavo	Vartej
Dhola	Dhan	Jetpur	Sidsar
Kanjli	Lathi	Fotalia	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 20 minutes for Dinner.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS. Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	2874
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	16,000	200	All	14 do.	1,000
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shanghai ...	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	419
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200	
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	750	
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265	
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350	
Bremen Cawnpore P.	0	20	2·0	Rs. 16	100	
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145	
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	400	
Rast India Press Co...	0	1,500	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100	
English Press & Mfg.	400	250			240	
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,525	
French Press Co.	350	500	500	Rs. 80	560	
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445	
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	380	
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	200	Rs. 0	265	
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½	
Motiwalji Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	445	
New Beras Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	557½	
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½	
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400	
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500	
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,200	1,000	Rs. 120	1.15	
Suesan Press Co.....	800	500	500	Rs. 25	00	
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	45	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
...	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
...	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
ce...	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ash n	1,000	200	200	} 10	200	
	750	150	150	} p.ct.	105	
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160	
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	92	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	5·0	500	10 p.c.	625	
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	86	
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,475	
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	865	
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.			62·5	Rs. 10	115	
People of India S. ...	1,000	50	250	Rs.	70	
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,110	
Prince of Wales S. &	1,189		100		45	
Queen S. & W. Co. ...	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	9·0	
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,2·0xd	
Samson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	25	1,500		
Sassoon and Alliance Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	450	
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350	
Soondercas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	460	
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290	
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	385	
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	905	
Victoria Mfg. Co.,...	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	360	
Ver.angaum S. & Mfg	500	500	500			
Western India S. ...	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.	1300	
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R		425
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	95	
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	...	325	
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,0	...	..	
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	125	...	..	
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		
Ahmed Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	595	
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22	500nom	
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	425xd	
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 2	765	
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140	
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,115	
Clive Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1,110	
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,00	700	700	Rs. 0	745	
Connaught Mills Ld..		0	50	Rs. 1	670	
Cooria S. & W. Ld. ..	1,80	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	595	
David Mills Co., Ld.	2,00	2	Rs. 40	Rs. 50	955	
Dhun Mills, Ld.....	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 5	1,035	
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	50	50	Rs. ..	710	
Framjee Petit & Sons Mfg. Co. Ld.	250	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	595	
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	15	15	Rs. 20	147½	
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,00	1,000	...	745	
Gusrat S. & W. Co. ..	420	1,000	1,00	...	83	
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	835	
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,620	500	500	Rs. 37½	675	
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	50	Rs. 37½	70	
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	700	
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,025	
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,30	600	5	Rs. 2·	675	
Jamshed Mfg. Co. ..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1·	322½	
James Greaves Mill	1,30	50	50	Rs. 2	705	
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original ..	600	50	9	Rs. 1·	100	
Increased ..	1,483	925	900	1,000		835
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld...	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 45	1,010	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	4760	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	650	
Khandesh S. & W.	1,00	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	770	
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 10	1,022½	
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	147	
Madras United S.	3,00		1,000	Rs. 100	3,100	
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	65	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	535	
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	105	
Mazagon S. & W. Co.	5,000	32	32	Rs. 5	110	
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675	
Manekjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,237½	
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10	
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	725	
National S. & W. Co.	600	1,00	1,000		250	
Oriental S. & W. Co.	6,720		62·5	Rs. 10	115	
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	70	
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,110	
Prince of Wales S. &	1,189		100		45	
Queen S. & W. Co. ...	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	9·0	
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,2·0xd	
Samson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	25	1,500		
Sassoon and Alliance Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	450	
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350	
Soondercas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	460	
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290	
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	385	
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	905	
Victoria Mfg. Co.,...	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	360	
Ver.angaum S. & Mfg	500	500	500			
Western India S. ...	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-0-6
Carolas	,, 2 0
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 220
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-5
Bar Gold, 10 cs. Standish, 100 touch	,, 23-12-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Pekin	,, 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	233
Port Trust Bonds.....	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do, do, ...	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	2 Months sight..	1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	4 Do do...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4¾d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4¼d.
France.....	3 Do do...	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1·73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	30 days' do....	..
China	60 Do. do...	222

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th July, as compared with the statement of the 6th July 1889 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 6. Rs.	July 13. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	53,70,262	54,68,251
do. do. at Branches.....	98,95,919	91,18,224
Other Deposits	2,51,05,746	2,53,90,746
Post Bills	8,240	10,023
Cash Credits undrawn.....	5,48,175	3,09,004
	Rs. 4,71,78,342	4,72,46,338
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	55,71,861	55,56,797
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	28,70,731	27,99,123
Loans on Security of do.....	77,05,611	67,51,331
Current Account Overdrawn....	5,119	5,456
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,91,25,445	1,87,19,992
Stamps, &c.....	17,308	17,187
Head Office ..... Rs. 2,12,551		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,85,000	3,26,181	3,27,531
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,12,239	4,77,786
Cash and Currency Notes	1,09,43,917	1,25,91,070
Rs.	4,71,78,342	4,72,46,338

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th July, 1889.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·809
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p. m., next day).....	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind.*	W 8 W, W, W 8 W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	290
Fall of Rain.....	0·02
Total fall during month	20·07
year	40·63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th July..	30·0

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo at 5-15 p.m.
Graduates' Association at 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club at 6 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union.

VESSEL ARRIVED—The Elektra (s), arrived yesterday from Hongkong

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kougsbyrd (s), for Port Natal ; Orion (s), Colombo and Hongkong ; Byculla (s), Rangoon, Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kerbela entered the dock on Saturday and the s.s. Marlborough on Sunday.

POLO.—Weather permitting, there will be a game this afternoon (Tuesday), commencing at 5-15 p.m.

THE ROBBERY FROM THE ARSENAL.—On the application of Inspector Briscoe this case was postponed till next Monday by Mr. Shewshunker Govindram.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting will be held at the Presidency Associations' Rooms, Hornby Row, Fort, this evening at 5-30.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Busheer entered, and the s.s. Karagola left the dock on Sunday ; the s.s, Elektra and Ganges entered, and the s.s. Orion left it yesterday.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held to-day at the Union Hall for discussing the late Resolution of the Government of India on the repeal of the C.D. Act and for considering the draft Leper Bill.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March.....	Ingomar ..... Devery
Divertisment	Parisina ..... Donizetti
Valse	Fantaisia..... Coote
Selection.....	On Irish airs ..... Hartmann
Dance.....	Da Tambourin..... Boggetti
Galop	Vivat..... Zikoff

TAKING MEAN ADVANTAGE OF A CHILD.—Syana Nursoo, living at Churney Road, reports that his son, a child of six years, named Ellapa, was enticed away on Sunday by a Hindoo man, whose name is unknown, to the Kennedy Sea Face. There he gave the boy some parched rice to eat, and while the child was eating, removed a silver chain, valued at Rs. 12, from his waist and absconded.

GRIEVOUS HURT.—Moonji Dooji was placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Vulji Dhanji. The complainant said that on the 14th, while he was in his house in Ghukla, the accused, accompanied by some other natives, came there and called him into the street, where they set upon him and beat him severely with sticks. The case was postponed to enable the accused to call evidence.

FIRE.—On Sunday, about midnight, an alarm of fire was rasied from a house in Bapty Road. A police constable who responded to the call, forced open a door, from which he saw smoke issuing, and on entering the premises found some bidee leaves that were stacked there on fire, which he immediately extinguished. The fire, it appears, spread from a fire-place in a room occupied by one Akbar Dady Meya. It had burnt through the boards, spread to the biddee leaves, and set them on fire. The damages is trifling.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Hoosein Esaub, aged 35 years. Deceased was a day-labourer employed on board the steamer Ishpania, lying in the Prince's Dock. On Saturday last, while working on board that vessel he accidentally fell into the hold, and sustained a fracture to his spine, from the effects of which he died at the hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GAMBLING AT CAMMATEEPOORA.—Essoobkhan Anberkhan, a noted gambler, and against whom there appeared a register of eight previous convictions, Gungapursad Ramchunder, and Kadurmea Hajeemea were yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at Camateepoora 3rd Street with cards and money. All the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Essoobkhan was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, Gungapursad to seven days' imprisonment, and Kadurmea was fined Rs 5.

THE LAST OF AN OLD TREE.—A considerable number of casualities were reported to have occurred owing to the storm that prevailed on Friday. But the results were not confined to Bombay alone. On the afternoon of Friday last a huge trunk of a banyan tree, which had by degrees fallen into decay, and which for many years towered above the Bandora Municipal Tollhouse commanding the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway, came down with a tremendous crash, bringing with it the palm-covered roof of the Toll chowkey. Happily there were no persons injured by the fall.

A CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED AT BANDORA.—About 5 o'clock on Sunday evening a Hindoo boy, about four years of age, named Trimouck, was run over in Bandora. It appears the child was amusing himself in front of his parent's house, when the axle of a bullock-cart struck him in the chest and threw him on the road apparently insensible. Medical attendance was immediately summoned, and every effort resorted to restore the child. It rallied for a little, but died within an hour after the accident. Great sympathy was expressed for the parents of the child, whose father, Dhondoo Sitaram, was absent in Bombay at the time of the mishap.

RESULT OF THE SURAT FIRES.—A Mahomedan named Sally Mahomed charged another Mahomedan named Syed Ali Abdoola Baymon with the theft of three notes of Rs. 10 each from his house on Saturday. It appears that the accused went to the complainant, who has a coffee shop at Bhendy Bazaar, and asked him to allow him to sleep there for the night. The complainant allowed him to do so. Next morning he missed Rs. 30, which he had placed in the pocket of his coat, and hung up in the room where accused slept. He suspected the accused, and gave information to the police, who arrested him. The accused told the Magistrate he had his house burnt down at Surat recently. The Magistrate asked him if he wished to recoup his losses by stealing. After the complainant's evidence was taken, the case was postponed till Wednesday to enable the police to recover the stolen property.

THEFT.—Govind Pandoo, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, an umbrella, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 5-10, the property of Shaik Amin Essoob, a ramoose in the employ of the Western India Flour Mill at Grant Road. The articles were stolen from the office of the Flour Mill premises, where they were kept by the complainant while doing duty there on the 17th June last. About five days ago the accused was arrested by the police with the stolen umbrella in his possession, but the remaining portion of the stolen property the accused had since sold and spent the proceeds. Govind Pandoo, on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting his previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, while the driver of a hack victoria was driving along Hornby Road, Fort, from the direction of the Victoria Terminus, the horse suddenly took fright and bolted, when the coachman of a brougham and horse which was standing opposite the Dady Sett Agiary, seeing that the victoria and horse were in imminent danger of coming into collision with the large banyan tree opposite the Agiary, got off his coachbox and went up to stop the progress of the run-away horse, when he was knocked down and severely injured about the head, and the victoria on coming in contact with the banyan tree was upset and considerably damaged. The horse attached to the victoria in falling also sustained some slight injuries to his hind legs. The injured coachman was at once picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying in a critical condition.

MR. M. C. MUEZBAN.—This gentleman, who has earned quite an enviable reputation in Bombay, having been associated in some capacity with nearly every work of magnitude during the past ten years or so, has recently had the very high honour conferred upon him of election to the class of Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects, a distinction which in these days of qualifying examinations is given only to men of some distinction.—*Indian Engineering.*

ATTACK OF THE OLD ENEMY.

MR. ALEXANDER AMBROSE, of Stapleton Damerham, near Salisbury, had for a long time been a martyr to rheumatism in the knee. He writes :—"I had intended to have written you before, but I have been waiting to see if an attack of the old enemy came on again. After suffering from rheumatism in my knee for weeks, and after having tried many remedies all in vain, I was in such a condition I could scarcely get about, and was afraid I should be obliged to give up my employment. At this critical period, I used St. Jacobs Oil, and I am most happy to state that the contents of less than one bottle completely cured me. That was four months ago, and I have felt no symptoms of returning stiffness or pain in the knee since. I think if I had not noticed this marvellous remedy in the paper, I should have lost the use of my knee, and been a cripple for life. I make this statement wholly and solely for the benefit of others."

Mr. Henry Ricketts, Tryn Cottages, Westbury, Gloucestershire, was a great sufferer from rheumatism for over two years. His attacks grew so violent that he went to Bath Hospital to have the benefit of the mineral waters. In five weeks he left even worse and his case was pronounced incurable. Then he used St. Jacobs Oil. One application entirely relieved him of pain ; his health is now fully restored, and the disease has never returned.

It appears also that this remedy received no less than six gold medals during the past year at International and other Exhibitions.

"Judging from the foregoing, the introduction of St. Jacobs Oil will no doubt prove of incalculable value to the army of sufferers from such diseases as those enumerated, and the public will be indebted to the press for calling attention to its efficacy."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Healey	Mr R H Atlas
Mrs Hamilton Low	Mr R W Fuller
Mr F T Paine	Mr J W Seymour
Mr G M Harriott	Surg-Maj C E Dwyer

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Home	Mr W B Riddock
Surg-Genl Costello	Mr R C J Swinhoe
Mr F G Monahan	Mr E J Burkley
Hon'ble W Bennett	Mr W J Hard
Hon'ble J W Quinton	Moulvie Hidayat Ulla
Mr Bain	Mrs Whymper and child
Mr F B Dickinson	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr J H C Dunsterville	Mr Robertson
Revd W Hooper	Mr H H Cook
Dr R A S Chard	Mr J "Chrisnido
Mr W H Oakes	Mr B Bell
Col Rolland	Maj Johnston
Mr and Mrs C Seton Lindsay	Mr, Mrs and Miss Smallwood
Mr J M Harmon	Mrs Addis

FOR VENICE—Mr G C Assati.

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Coromandel, Captain J. Reeves, 23rd July—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C A White, Mr and Mrs Lyall and child, Mr T A Innes, Mr and Mrs Hobson, Col Palmer, Col H H Hallett, Mr J G Jopp, Mr Innes, Mr A Mackenzie, Mr R S Whiteaway, Mr H I Lloyd, Capt Blyth, Mr G A S B Broune, Mr W Fox Strangeways, Mr. W G Wood, Mr C H Easley, Mr R A Moore, Mr J Macpherson, Mr and Mrs Brodhurst, Dr Handerson, Lieut-Col H Meiklejohn, Mr W R Phillips, Mr Lawson, Mr Arthur, Mr C L Robertson, Mr C L Weber, Mr and Mrs A Graves, Lieut T F B Renny Tallyour, and Col Fellowes.

FOR LONDON—Mr H E Thomson, Mrs Pollock, 2 children and infant, Mr C J Sibold, Mr C W Sibold, and Mr Stieger.

Per s.s. Siam, Captain H. G. Weighell, 30th July—

FOR LONDON—Master Sidney Murrell.

Per s.s. Peninsular, Captain J. Orman, 6th August—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr T C Plowden, Mr and Mrs Pedler, Mr Justice Trevelyan, Mr E S Robertson, Mr C R Martindin, Mr R T Lloyd, C S., Mrs J Kennedy, Dspy Surg-Genl W R Rice, Mr S Hartwell, Mr J H Munro, Mr R Morris, Mr J Cleeshore, Mr A C Shadler, Mr H F Holland, Mr C Cuthbertion, Mr R Castle, Surg-Maj and Mrs E Young, Mr R Wall, and Mr J Copeland.

FOR LONDON—Mr R Barton, Mr Robert Roscoe, Mr and Mrs F Kilvert, and Mr John Phillips.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

A PARSEE broker named Manockjee Hormusjee Polishwalla was made aware of the truth of this proverb in a rather unpleasant manner. According to himself this came about in the following way. Luckoo Goculdass, a Hindoo, was introduced to the complainant by a broker named Nurotam Soonderjee about four months ago. Shortly after the broker called on Manockjee and asked him if he could lend a thousand rupees on the security of certain gold ornaments. On his agreeing to do so the broker brought the accused, who showed him two gold neck ornaments, consisting of a round gold chain with gold beads attached to it, which were said to be of pure gold. On these Manockjee lent the accused Rs. 1,000. At the same time the accused gave him as his address a house in a street behind the old Police Office at Mombadevie. Manockjee waited for two months, and as he had not been paid he grew suspicious and had the ornaments tested, when he discovered that the beads which he had been told were solid gold, were hollow, and filled up with lead powder. The value of the ornaments turned out to be worth Rs. 650 whereas he had been told they were worth Rs. 1,500. He then went to the address given by the accused, but found he did not live there at all. On making enquiries he discovered the accused at Holly Chukla in the Fort. A warrant was applied for and the accused was charged before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday. The broker was also charged before the same Magistrate for abetment of the offence. The case was postponed till the 25th instant, the accused being released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

DISPUTE BETWEEN A CAPTAIN AND HIS ENGINEER.

ON Saturday Captain Wise, of the s. s. Lopanto appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged Charles Patterson, the third engineer of his ship, with desertion. A warrant was issued and Patterson was arrested. The accused denied the charge, and said he had been ill since the ship left Aden. On arriving in Bombay he went to hospital, where he was visited by the chief engineer. He had applied to the captain for admission to the hospital ; but owing to that officer being busy at the time, he did not give him the necessary order, and he was arrested at the hospital after the visit of the chief engineer. On this statement the Magistrate asked the captain whether he was willing to pay the man off, as he was too ill to go on board, and the parties were sent to the Shipping Master. Yesterday Patterson again appeared before the Magistrate and stated that on his going to the Shipping Master, the captain had offered him £1 5s. instead of £8 10s. and also that the captain had put his name down in the register for £5 a month, whereas he was entitled to £8, and that although the Shipping Master had ordered him to pay the full amount, he had declined to do so. The Magistrate advised Patterson to get discharged from the ship when he could apply for an summons against the captain. The applicant said the captain would not give him a discharge, upon which the Magistrate said he had better return to the ship. Patterson said he was too ill to do so. The Magistrate said he would only have to go to the Shipping Master to settle the dispute.

A RUTNAGIRI MURDER CASE.

AT the Sessions before Mr. R. S. Tipnis, the Sessions Judge, on the 5th instant, the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Enoos came up for hearing. In this case the accused was charged with the murder of a lad seven years by drowning him in a tank in the town of Rutnagiri, the Government Pleader conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Katre defended the accused, acting under the instructions of the Sessions Judge. It appeared that on the 17th ultimo the deceased with some silver ornaments on him, worth about five rupees, had been missing from home for some time. The parents, therefore, gave information of the fact to the police, who on learning that the deceased had been seen that day in the company of the accused, at once arrested him. The accused made a full confession of his guilt both before the police and the committing Magistrate, pointing out to the former the tank wherein he had drowned the unfortunate lad and also the ornaments he had taken off his person. Before the Sessions Judge, however, he retracted his confession, which, he said, had been extorted from him by the police, but he did not even attempt to rebut the overwhelming body of the evidence produced against him by the prosecutor, and the Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted him of the murder and sentenced him to death, subject, of course, to the confirmation by the High Court.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

305-88—In person, a pauper—Henrji Callianji *vs* Purshotum Kursonji and others—In person.

522-88—Payne, G and S—Bhikaji Hurjiwan *vs* Jerbai—Wadia and G.

71-89—Wadia and G—The Union Mills, Ld., *vs* Abdool Succor Haji Abdool Latiff.

152-89—Ardesir, H, and D—Esmail Khyraj and others *vs* Pirbhoy Essubji and another—Tyabji and D.

193-89—In person—Bholanath Revashunker *vs* Javeri Gokalbhai Kakhatchand—Little, S, F and N.

210-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Cursondas Ludha and another *vs* Ruttonsey Nursey—Hore, C and B.

231-89—Chitnis and M—L A Wallace and others *vs* Nagindas Dulcharam.

254-89—Little, S F and N—Megraj Rumpurtab and another *vs* Assooram Rampurtab and another.

255-89—Mansukhal, D and J—Bezonji Shapurji Madon *vs* Cooper Madon and Co—Jafferson, B, D and K.

275-89—Little, S, F and N—G Salmon and others *vs* Uthaldas Mithalal and another—Wadia and G.

276-89—Cragie, L and O—C E Benn and others *vs* Uthaldas Mithalal.

298-89—In person—Goma, Pitta and others *vs* Shanker Ramchandra.

300-89—Little, S, F and N—Kossowji Moorarji and another *vs* Sha, Malsi, Koresi and another.

305-89—T A Bland—Wm Watson *vs* J Anderson.

Long Causes.

6-89—T H Bland—Pragji Hurji *vs.* Aditwar Hurkoji Gowan and another—Nanu and H. Part heard.

344-88—R Skipsey—Anna Martand Joshi *vs.* Luxmon Moreshwar Purandhari and others—Balkrishna and D.

248-88—D S Garud—for pauper—Syed Rahimoo bin Syed Mahomed *vs* Muljibhai Rahim and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and in person.

388-88—Ardesir, H and D—Balkissondas Narrondas *vs* Kuraswatibai and another—Jefferson, B, D and K.

206-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Vias Shewram Purshotum *vs* Mugonlal Munore and another—M H Khan.

549-88—In person—Cumroodin Chandabhai *vs* Sekinaboo—Chitnis and M.

324-87—Mulji, B B—Gordhandas Khatao and another *vs* Khetsidas Hurmookhrai—Little, S, F and N.

THE Queen created the Shah a Knight of the Garter in 1873, and during his approaching visit to England he is to be made a G.C.B., the same distinction being destined for the Emperor William, who already has the Garter. Prince Henry of Prussia, who is a G.C.B., is to be given the Garter, and will be invested with the insignia which was worn by the late Emperor Frederick.—*World.*

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MR. BAINES ON THE CRAWFORD INQUIRY.

THE following memorandum marked "Confidential" is by Mr. J. A Baines, C. S. :—

I have been demi-officially asked to record some account of what the information now available indicates to have been the

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
15, Marine Es., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, at 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green wrappers with "William Lambert" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHABBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our free Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED a COMPOUNDER. Must be experienced in Dispensing and General Shop-Work. Apply "B. P.," care of F. Ahrle & Co., Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Ornamental Boxes Vegetable at Rs. 4-4, 8-4, and 16-8 each. Flower, at Rs. 4-4, 6-4, and 8-8 each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PHOTO FRAMES !!—Our New stock in all the latest Novelties just to hand, Hundreds of Varieties to select from.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, and East Street, Poona.

READY FOR SALE.—CONGRESS REPORTS and PAMPHLETS. Can be had at the Bombay Presidency Association, 37, Hornby Row, Fort. Apply to Mr. A. S. DESHMUKH.

TO BE LET, 2nd FLOOR of BUILDING, No. 4, Colaba Causeway, for a European Family. Apply on the Premises to HASSON MEYA AHMED.

WANTED a competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Experienced applicants only need apply to "A.," care of this paper. Salary liberal.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Re. 2.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

KOKA WINE.—It has delicious taste and nice flavour; it is an excellent Tonic Aperitive, refreshing and digestive. Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle. WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Re. 3. Parts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bulletts Re. 3. Parts 1 dozen Re. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstatner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed, Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline and Co., London. Quarts, Rs. 6 per dozen; Imperial Pints, Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints, Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to G. W. READ, 2, Old British Hote Lane.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory, warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold, Best London make. Front Studs as Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Re. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Jairoop Lacka, Sella Foova and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Khrishnarno *alias* Dadajee Sindhowroo for himself and natural guardian and protector of his six minor brothers, named Dwarkanath, Ramkrishna, Shrikrishna, Gunputrao, Kesharinath and Shamrao Madhowroo respectively, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 7th May, 1888, and a deed of further charge, dated 19th June, 1888, the following:—

All that piece of Government possession and tax land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate on the Breach Candy Road, in the land of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 116-0-0 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Ismoo Vitoba, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, on the north partly by the house of Sadoo Manajee Sonlankar, and partly by the property of Bhaidas Dookidas, and on the south by the house of Abajee Dewjee, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes and Tolls under Ward D. No. 277 and Street Nos. 67-38 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146 new No. 1304, and new Survey No. 1790.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 15, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain C K Kendall, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Calcutta, and intermediate ports with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Elektra, 2,075 tons, Captain A Lussich, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hongkong with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Basheer, 539 tons, Captain J. Forbes, arrived in harbour on Sunday morning from Marmagao with a general cargo and Mr. Wadham, and Mr and Mrs Smith, and 21 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Orion, 1,[illegible] tons, Captain B. Vidos, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Hongkong via Penang with a general cargo and Mr. Pio Igir Sivi as cabin passenger and 15 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Elektra (s)	Lussich	Hongkong, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Kongsbyrd (bq)	Nielsen	Port Natal.
	Orion (s)	Vidos	Colombo and Hongkong.
	Byculla (s)	Kendall	Rangoon, Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Ship Huntley Castle, for Calcutta.
Steamer Shahseer, for Marmagao, &c.
,, Elektra, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
11 India s.....Day .....London, June 6.
Pythomene sp....Archer.....New York, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Ships British General, Talavera and Duchalburn.

MADRAS.

July. DEPARTURE.
12 Sirdhana s..... ..... Negapatam.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, JULY 8.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
May.			
21	Woodcock	Bowman	Zanzibar
27	Ivanhoe	Fraser	Put back
June.			
4	Vesua	Roemer	Hamburg
23	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Zeilla
24	Palestro	Ramo	Batoum
	County of York	McDougall	Cardiff
29	Fabert Fch Corvette	Binici	Mahe
30	L'Orne Fch T Ship	Conpristo	Toulon
July.			
1	Britannia	Hector	London
	Westmeath	Stonehouse	London
	Muyun	Low	Hodeida
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Sea
2	Accomac	Windson	Rangoon
	Sutlej	Worcester	Bombay
	Yorkshire	Arnold	London
	Shamrock Fch T Ship	Asnault	Toulon
	Henzada	Avera	Kurrachee
3	Kaiser-i-Hind	Atkinson	London
	Utrecht	Goede	Batavia
	Venezia	Bacerini	Musowa
4	Imperator	Bechtinger	Trieste
	Henley	Valder	Moulmein
5	Borneo	Duif	Amsterdam
	Clan Macintosh	Macalister	Calcutta
	Guy Mannering	Fordo	Illo Illo
	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Sea
	Maharajah	Ainslie	Jeddah
	Tuna	White	Berbera
	Clan Forbes	Phillip	Bombay
	Cronsay	Ellis	Calcutta
6	Greystoke	Gadd	Bassein
	Bedouin	Goldsworthy	Rangoon
	Nurnberg	Engelbert	Bremen
	Kaveri	Keyzar	Bombay
	Kairos	Liddle	Pondicherry
7	Discovery	Woodall	Tuticorin
	Africa	Barber	Bangkok
	Kirklands	Wallace	Manilla
8	Britannia	Brown	Calcutta
	Pegu	Taylor	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
June			
30	Fabert Fch Corvette	Binici	Toulon
July.			
2	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Sea
	Palestro	Ramo	China
3	County of York	McDougall	Suez
1	L'Orne Fch T Ship	Conpristo	Madagascar
	Britannia	Hector	Australia
	Westmeath	Stonehouse	China
2	Muyun	Low	Hodeida
3	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Sea
2	Accomac	Windson	Port Said F O
	Sutlej	Worcester	London
3	Yorkshire	Arnold	China
	Shamrock Fch T Ship	Asnault	Tonkin
	Henzada	Avera	London
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Atkinson	Calcutta
	Utrecht	Goede	Rotterdam
4	Venezia	Bacerini	Suez
5	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay
4	Henley	Valder	Portsmouth
5	Borneo	Duif	Batavia
	Clan Macintosh	Macalister	London
	Guy Mannering	Fordo	New York
5	Maharajah	Ainslie	Bussorah
7	Tuna	White	Berbera
6	Clan Forbes	Phillip	Amsterdam
6	Cronsay	Ellis	Aberdeen
	Greystoke	Gadd	Port Said F O
	Bedouin	Goldsworthy	Port Said F O
	Nurnberg	Engelbert	Australia
7	Kaveri	Keyzar	Jeddah
	Liddle	Liddle	Marseilles
	Discovery	Woodall	Liverpool
	Africa	Barber	Port Said F O
8	Kirklands	Wallace	Liverpool
	Britannia	Brown	Antwerp
	Pegu	Taylor	Port Said F O

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—2 packages plated ware, Phillips and Co; 23 boxes whisky, B M Wadia; 50 cases whisky, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 cases whisky, D Cowasji.
Asia s—1 hogshead whisky, M Rusee and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Asia s—7 cases soap, H S Habib.
Arabia s—6 hogsheads portwine, D Cowasji.
FROM LONDON.
Rohilla s—3 hogsheads brandy, M Rusee and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—4 cases wire netting, S Mamoojee.
FROM HULL.
Lepanto s—10 casks alizarine dye, N Bell and Co; 12 casks alizarine dye, T Tulockchand.
FROM TRIESTE.
Poseidon s—1 cask rectified spirit, Edulji Bezonji.
Orion s—6 cases liqueurs, Volkart Bros.
FROM ANTWERP.
Knutsford s—1 cask brandy, Hormusji Dhunjibhoy and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LONDON.
Assam s—7 cwts ivory, M G Mamod; 4 cwts ivory, E Passianee,
FOR HULL.
Lepanto s—852 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, S Ramjee.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Assam s—6 boxes silver frames, The Hongkong Shanghai Bank; 130 cwts Zanzibar cloves and 1,000 cwts Zanzibar copra, D Sassoon & Co.
Asama s—12 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 6,001 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts castorseed, C D Narsee & Co
FOR DUNKIRK,
Clan Graham s—2,000 cwts linseed, and 1,500 cwts poppyseed, Lyon & Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Knight Errant s—10 cwts gum arabic, F Hurst; 400 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Knight Companion s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed and 11,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 10,005 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Imperator s—30 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 605 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Nizam s—1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 60 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 cases condiments, Framjee Nowroji; 5 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 175 bales twist, D P Marker; 920 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Nizam s—130 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Southey, Lieut, 7 By Cavy, on duty, from Mhow.

JULY 13.

Keene, Captain, By, R A, on leave, from Poona,

JULY 14.

Nutt, Major, Bl, R A, on leave, from England,
Bowles, Major, Bl R A, on leave, from England,
Caldecott, Col, By R A on leave, from England,
Burne, Lieut, 4th Bl Inf, on leave, from England.
Martin, Capt, 2 Bl Cavy, on leave, from England,
Douglas, Lieut, Bl, 27th P Inf, from furlo, from England,
Griffith, 2nd Lieut, 2nd By Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.
Ridgway, Lieut, Bl, 26th P I, on leave, from Meerut.
Lucas, Capt, By Comt, on leave, from Mhow.
Crowe, Lieut, By, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.

JULY 15.

Fuller, Capt, Bl R A, ordered home, from Mandalay.
Dwyer, Surgn-Major, Bl, I M S, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Southey, Lieut, 7th By Cav, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Barry, Surgn, By, 1-4 Rifles, on leave, to Poona.
O'Donnell, Vety Surgn, By A V D, on transfer, to Kurrachee.
Newnham, 2nd Lieut, 5 By Cavy, on duty, to Quetta.

JULY 15.

Birch, Major, By Lancs Fus, on leave, to Poona.
Nutt, Major, Bl, R A, to rejoin, to Jhansi.
Bowles, Bl, R A, from leave, to Barrackpore.
Caldecott, Col, By R A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Hojel, Surg, By, 1 M D, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

THERE has been a plentiful fall of rain at the Presidency during the past week, and accounts of the progress of the S. W. monsoon in the districts are, with a few exceptions, of a favourable tenor. Local consumers have again been in the Cotton market to a moderate extent, and prices have remained steady at last week's quotations. Wheat has been in but slight demand for export, and has latterly given way a trifle in price; but the Seed market has been active, both in Linseed and Rapeseed, and the latter has advanced in value. Exchange has been steady when not firm, but with little doing, and rates, after some slight fluctuations, close the same as last Monday's for demand Bank Bills, and 1-32d. lower for three months' sight Credits. Government Paper has been unsteady, but our quotation for Fours this evening is the same as that of a week ago. Holders of tonnage have made the Freight market firm, but there is little inquiry for room, either ready or forward, at the enhanced rates demanded, and the market closes dull. The Import Market continues very quiet, not to say dull, for ready business; but encouraged by the generally satisfactory course of the rains, so far, dealers are increasing their forward operations and in some cases raising the limits of their indents.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	97,989
,, ,, Branches	Inc. ,,	2,22,305
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	15,000
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	15,064
Loans	Dec. ,,	9,54,310
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	7,05,453
Cash with other Banks	Inc. ,,	1,65,547
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	16,47,153

In only one branch of our export business does anything like animation now prevail, and in the other branches of trade a very quiet feeling is noticeable. It is not surprising, therefore, that the statement of the Presidency Bank issued this afternoon should show a material increase in its Cash Balance, notwithstanding the comparatively low level at which Bank's rates for accommodation now stand. It will be seen from the abstract which we give above that there had been little change in the position of private Deposits during the week; but both in Loans and Bills discounted there had been a considerable decrease, and the diminution in the trade demand is represented by some 16½ lakhs. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was steady on last mail-day at the quotations given in our last weekly report both for Bank and Private Paper, but without much doing on either line. Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 4⅜d. for three months' sight Credits to a moderate amount, and ready Bank Demand was available at 1s. 4 7-32d. The market continued steady on the following day at the same quotations. A very moderate business was done in Bank Demand at 1s. 4 7-32d. and in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4⅜d. for July-September delivery. Telegraphic was also reported to have been done at the current rate for transfer on the early months of next year. On Thursday the market opened and continued steady again at the previous evening's closing rates, but with very little business transpiring either way. Calcutta rates were reported to be 1-32d. above those ruling here, and we closed firm, but without any change in quotations. Friday was another very quiet day, very little business having transpired either way, and though rates still continued 1-32d. higher in Calcutta than those current here, no change took place in our quotations. Forward rates here were 1s. 4 7-32d. for Bank Demand and Wire Transfers and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. With the exception that there was no Bank remittance offering at 1s. 4⅜ for Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for Telegraphic (which rates were said to have been available on the previous evening) quotations on Saturday were unchanged; but Calcutta telegrams reported rates there still 1-32d. higher than those ruling here; locally, however, there was very little doing either way. This morning rates opened nominally at Saturday's closing quotations; but in presence of a decline of 1-16d. in Silver at home and easier rates on Calcutta, together with a rush of native brokers to buy Bank Demand at 1s. 4 7-32d., rates speedily gave way, and business was done at a drop of 1-32d. A few Bills have come out, and remittances have been secured at the reduced quotations; but generally there is still very little doing. We quote:—

Bank Demand		1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4⅜d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1·72	,,
Do.	6 do.	1·73½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak and declining after the issue of our last report, and rates for Fours both for Money and Account ruled 1-16 to ¼ per cent. lower. The cash price was 100 7-16 during the greater part of the day, with the next account at 100⅜, and the August settlement at 100 5-16; but at closing 1-16 less was quoted. The market was weak again on Wednesday, but the quoted rates were 100 7-16 for cash and the next account and 100⅜ for August, with buyers at those rates, little business, however, having transpired, and that almost entirely for the 30th inst., the August rate having been almost nominal. The tone, however, became steadier towards the close, and the cash rate left off at 100½. On Thursday the feeling was quiet at about the previous evening's final quotations. Fours for cash were quoted at 100½, sellers, which was the closing rate, while for the next account 100 7-16 was the reduced quotation, 100⅜ having been named for the August account. A firmer tone prevailed on Friday, and rates advanced somewhat, Fours for cash being quoted at 100 9-16; the next account at 100½ to 100 9-16; and the August settlement at 100 7-16, but with little doing on any line. On Saturday the market was without particular movement, and Fours for cash were quoted throughout at 100 9-16, sellers, which was the closing quotation, while for the two next accounts 100½, buyers, and 100 7-16, respectively, were the rates. There has been little change to-day, the rates for Fours for the next and August accounts having been steady at 100⅜ and 100 7-16, respectively; but the cash price is 1-16 lower, at 100½. For 4½ per cents. 104 to 104½ is now the nominal quotation.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 108. Port Trust Bonds have also advanced to the same extent, say 97½.

SHARES have continued unusually quiet, seeing that money is now plentiful and cheap, and the business reported day by day has been upon only a moderate scale. The tendency in prices of Mill Scrip has been about as much in favour of buyers as the other way, and we note the following changes since last Monday:—Madras United are Rs. 50 higher; Hindustan and Manockji Petit, Rs. 15; David, Rs. 12½; Sholapur and City of Bombay, Rs. 10; Alliance, Rs. 7½; and Khatao Mucconji, Mazagon, and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 2½ higher. Victoria and Jubilee have declined Rs. 15; National, Rs. 10; and Colaba Land and Mill, Star of India, Swadeshi, Mahalukshmi, Indian, and Howard and Bullough, Rs. 5 each. In Press Shares, Bombay Cotton and English are Rs. 10 up; Munmar have advanced Rs. 7½; and Mercantile, Mofussil, and Prince of Wales are Rs. 2½ higher. East Indian have declined Rs. 25; Albert and Volkart are Rs. 10 down; New Berar are Rs. 7½ lower. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay Flour are Rs. 25 lower; Royal Fleur are Rs. 10 higher; as also are Treacher & Co.; Thacker & Co. are Rs. 5 down. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 up for the first issue and Rs. 5 for the second. Port Canning are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay Ice are Rs. 3 up. Bank of Madras shares have advanced Rs. 20 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Satisfactory news regarding the rainfall is coming to hand from every quarter excepting the Dekkan, and dealers have been encouraged to send considerable telegraphic orders to England. These have, however, been mostly refused, as manufacturers there mostly ask an advance of 1½d. to 3d. per piece for *Grey Goods*, which dealers refuse to pay for the present; hence the actual amount of business done compared with the orders sent home is very small. Rates here are firm at our last quotations for all descriptions of staple *Greys*; and in *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red* and *Printed* Goods there is no change; nor has there been any in *Local Cloth*. The week's clearances of imported goods are estimated at 2,300 packages; those of local make, at about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has been quiet, inquiry for all descriptions and counts having continued slack; but prices have not given way at all, and we repeat last mail's quotations. Although China Exchange has ruled Rs. 2 lower compared with last week, this has had no particular effect upon buyers of *Local Yarns* for the China market, who have gone on making their purchases as before, notwithstanding Spinners here firmly maintained their present rates, and for some lower counts they have obtained somewhat better prices. The week's Sales are put down at 3,000 bales and the following are the latest official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As. 4½	to 5 1-16 per lb
,, ,, ,,	8s ,,	,, 5½	,, 6¼ ,,
,, ,, ,,	10s ,,	,, 5 11-16	,, 6¾ ,,
,, ,, ,,	12s ,,	,, 6½	,, 6¾ ,,
,, ,, ,,	16s ,,	,, 6¾	,, 6⅞ ,,
,, ,, ,,	20s ,,	,, 6⅞	,, 7 ,,
,, ,, ,,	24s ,,	,, 7 3-16	,, 7¼ ,,
,, ,, ,,	30s ,,	,, 7½	,, 8 ,,

The rapid growth of the export trade in Bombay Yarns between here and the farther East is aptly illustrated by the comparative figures which we give below, from which it will be seen that while there has been a more or less considerable increase in the first half of every year of the past decade, excepting one, the shipments for January-June of the present year are more than six times as great as they were ten years ago.

Comparative Statement showing the shipments of Bombay Manufactured Yarns to China and Japan during the six months ending 30th June, 1878 to 1889:—

Period.	China (bales of 400lbs. each.)	Japan (bales of 400lbs. each.)	Total bales.
From 1st Jan. to 30th June 1878	22,528	519	23,047
Do 1879	23,238	2,918	26,156
Do 1880	34,660	2,469	37,129
Do 1881	27,878	3,363	31,241
Do 1882	38,862	4,666	43,028
Do 1883	44,329	9,368	53,697
Do 1884	69,201	6,607	66,808
Do 1885	72,880	8,766	81,646
Do 1886	99,723	6,898	106,621
Do 1887	100,797	15,603	116,400
Do 1888	120,644	26,071	146,715
Do 1889	125,685	*28,102	153,787

* These include 45 bales of 300 lbs. each.

METALS.—A large business has again been transacted in *Copper*, and the price of the metal has advanced 8 annas per cwt. in a firm market. *Yellow Metal* has not participated in the advance, and has even been taken to a moderate extent, but the tone of the market keeps steady, and prices are unchanged. *Iron* has generally advanced 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in sympathy with advices from the other side; but the rise has checked business, and few transactions have transpired, the market keeping steady, however, at our quotations.

COALS.—The tendency during the past week has been dull, and only a few forward sales have been effected of Powell's Duffryn at Rs. 21 and South Yorkshire at Rs. 17-8 per ton. For Davison's West Hartley importers are asking Rs. 19½. Outward Freights are reported firmer, and although stocks on the bunder are heavy, consumers are often tempted to pay higher prices and obtain their supplies from alongside steamer in perference to buying from the bunders. The market closes steady at our quotations, say:—

Cardiff	... Rs.	20½ per ton.
West Hartley	... ,,	17½ (NL) ,,
Welsh Hartley	... ,,	16 (NL) ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Exports have been almost entirely out of the market for ready stuff during the past week but the Mills have been buyers to a small extent from day to day, and their purchases and the general feeling of dealers as to the future have kept prices steady. The publication of the monthly telegraphic report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau regarding the condition of the American growing crop having had no effect to speak of one way or another upon this market. The principal purchases during the week have been in Bengal, at Rs. 204 to Rs. 213; Westerns, at Rs. 210 to Rs. 224; and Akola, at Rs. 206-12; a few small lots of Oojein, at Rs. 205; Khangaum, at Rs. 217; Pachora, at Rs. 218; Dutch, at Rs. 192; and Wudwan at Rs. 207½ having also been taken. Some exporting houses have been buyers of new Bengals and contracts in "Good" at Rs. 179½ and "Fully Good" at Rs. 188½-9 for January delivery are reported, though only to a small extent. The market closed steady this evening with rates about Re. 1 per candy higher generally than they were last Monday.

The arrivals of Cotton of the present season's crops show a marked falling off. For the past week they were 10,200 bales against 18,000 bales the week before, but they were still heavier by some 500 bales than the arrivals for the corresponding week last year. The total increase in supplies of present season's crop compared with that of 1887-88 has now reached 464,400 bales.

The official Telegraphic Weather and Crop reports issued in the middle of last week gave a favourable account of things over the greater portion of the Cotton area. Throughout the Bengal circle the plants were flourishing or sowing was making good progress. In the Oomrawuttee districts also the weather had been seasonable, and at Oomrawuttee, Khangaum, Barsee, and Julgaum the plants were doing well. At Wudwan in the Dhollera circle the sowing of Cotton was making good progress, and at Bhownuggur it had begun; but at Dhollera itself the sowing had not commenced owing to too much rain. At Broach prospects had improved; but at Sholapore and Bellary, as was also the case at this time last year, the rain had been insufficient to enable agricultural operations to get a fair start; and the want of rain was also being felt at Hubli in the Dharwar circle. The reports made to-day show but little change in the situation. At Cawnpore, in the Bengal circle, the Cotton plants required more rain, but in other parts they were doing well, as they were also in the Oomrawuttee districts, though at Barsee fine weather was wanted for weeding. At Broach the weather was seasonable and the sowing of Cotton was making good progress; but at Dhollera the sowing was still retarded by too much rain.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, viâ Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. 32 & D
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 214	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 207	= 4 3-16d.
Do. Good	,, 200	= 4 5-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 224	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	,, 220	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair ,,	,, 215	= 4 15-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,, 221	= 4 9-16d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 213	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair	,, 209	= 4 11-32d.
Belatee, Fine	,, 219	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 213	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	,, 209	= 4 11-32d.
Dhollera Fine	,, 233	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 225	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	,, 212	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,, 220	= 4 9-16d.
Westerns, Good	,, 217	= 4¼d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1888-89. Bales.	Season 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	289,000	216,400
Berar	407,200	203,000
Khandeish	234,800	209,000
Barsi and Nugger	154,100	84,000
Hingunghaut	25,400	900
Dhollera	282,900	316,600
Broach	142,200	104,100
Compta and Dharwar	108,200	93,800
Persian and Sind	44,500	60,100
Westerns and Madras	19,500	15,500
	1,767,800	1,303,400

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	10,223	9,784	9,564
From 1st Jan. to 13th July	1,616,732	1,253,052	1,417,663
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	7,367	6,755	13,277
From 1st Jan. to 13th July	1,165,353	763,437	1,002,687
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,129	2,390	745
From 1st Jan. to 13th July	21,598	23,231	30,087

WHEAT.—When last mail left the tone of this market was firm, but business was only on a moderate scale. On the next day, however, there was some revival of demand and a good deal more was done on the basis of previous rates; but thereafter enquiry fell off again, and latterly there has been little doing, while prices have receded half an anna or so from the highest rates touched.

SEEDS.—A considerable business was done in this market at the beginning of last week, and *Linseed*, which then had the principal call, advanced one anna per cwt.; but thereafter the demand ran more in *Rapeseed*, which moved up in value one to two annas per cwt. almost daily in a strong market and a large business passing. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-5-6 to Rs. 7-6-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 8-2-0 to Rs. 8-3-0 ,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 7-14-0 to ,, 8-8-0 ,,
Do. Red do.	,, 7-9-0 ,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAHDIST RISING.

FURTHER SKIRMISHING.

CAIRO, JULY 15.

Reports from General Grenfell and Colonel Wodehouse show that the Dervishes are now halting in a consolidated body, apparently on the defensive, since they refuse to alter their position and remain stationary.

During Saturday several skirmishes took place, in which ninety Dervishes were killed. The casualties among the British and Egyptian troops were trifling.

Captain Fenwick, however, was among those wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

CAIRO, JULY 13.

Latest advices from the front state that the Dervishes still remain in the neighbourhood of Abusimbel and that they lost fifteen hundred in skirmishes yesterday.

Fifteen hundred more of the enemy have appeared at Sarras.

[illegible] is travelling towards Abusimbel

[illegible] Irish Rifles have reached Assouan.

[illegible]yptian troops have been ordered thence [illegible]so.

[illegible] tribes along the Nile continue to be loyal to the Egyptian Government.

It is persistently rumoured in Cairo that an advance by an Anglo-Egyptian force will be made on Dongola in the autumn.

THE MARYLEBONE ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 15.

It is expected that a close contest will take place for the seat at Marylebone, left vacant by the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford. Mr. Boulnois is the Conservative, and Mr. Leveson Gower the Gladstonian Liberal candidate.

The polling takes place next Friday.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is improving.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY BLAINE.

NEW YORK, JULY 15.

The *New York Herald* states that Secretary Blaine has resigned in consequence of ill health and that he retires from office in September.

COLLISION ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

At four o'clock on Saturday morning an up goods train dashed into the mail-train at Peerpointi on the East Indian Railway loop line and several carriages were derailed. A brakevan was smashed and the line blocked for six hours. Two railway officials were severely injured.

LATER.

Further particulars about the railway accident between Peerpointee and Colgong. The up mail train ran into a heavy goods train, making a complete wreck of the latter and tearing up a good portion of the permanent way. The accident happened on a curve, and but for prompt action of the driver of the mail train the result would have been disastrous. The mail train was timed to travel thirty miles per hour, but owing to detention at Burdwan it was making up for lost time, and just before the accident it was going 45 miles per hour, while the goods train was going 25 miles per hour. Shortly before the mail train left Peerpointee a special goods train left that station under line-clear message, and was followed by the heavy goods train, and the mail train was travelling under what is departmentally known as caution line clear at the above rate of speed. The heavy goods train would have arrived at Colgong at 2 hours 59 minutes, while the mail train would have arrived there at 2 hours 54 minutes, or five minutes earlier, which rendered the collision inevitable. A correspondent who was a passenger by the mail train writes that cries of "Is there any doctor here?" blending with shrieks of women and children were most appalling. The guard of the goods train was picked up from the debris of the brakevan apparently unhurt, but the driver and fireman were severely bruised, the former remaining unconscious for a time. After some hours a medical man with surgical appliances arrived from Jamalpore. Among the professional men it is said that the loop line is fagged out, and it is dangerous for the traffic o train of more than one thousand tons burden.

COW-PRESERVATION MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JULY 15.

Under the auspices of the Union Club yesterday a meeting was held at which two thousand persons were present, when Sriman Swami delivered a lecture on the preservation of horned cattle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kangra left here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 13.

The B I S N Co's steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JULY 15.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay on Saturday, the 13th.

PENANG, JULY 13.

The P and O Co's steamer Kashgar, extra, left here for Bombay at 5 a. m. to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 15.

The French mail steamer Melbourne, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67 13-16
4½ per cent. "	69¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 14.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY, JULY 15.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	83·5

LORD BINNING had no sooner been confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Connemara, says "Atlas," than he found himself obliged to apply for leave to England for four months on account of his mother's death. He will return to India, it is understood. Had he not decided to do so, he would have been restored to the establishment of the Blues, to fill the vacancy caused by the seconding of Captain Byng. Lord Binning has just earned his third decoration, the India frontier medal, for his services in Hazara. It seemed quite on the cards at one time that he would get the distinguished service order as well. In the opinion of all who served with him he deserved it, for he set an example of pluck and devotion.

AT a meeting of members of the Ripon Club held last week it was resolved by a majority of votes, after a very animated discussion, that members were at liberty to introduce European, Hindoo, and Mahomedan gentlemen as visitors to the club. The proposition was strenuously opposed by some members as trenching upon the principles on which the club was constituted.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.

I HAVE heard but one grumble over the betrothal of the Princess Louise of Wales to the Earl of Fife. It was in this wise: "Well, the new fashion in Royal marriages is simply that Scotch nobles take the place of German Princes!" This growl, you will readily concede, is mild enough, and there is nothing more to be said against the projected marriage than that it must indeed be a popular one. And popular it really is. The satisfaction that the old plan of marrying English Princesses with English nobles (I use the word English, of course, in its broad sense) has been reverted to is very great. The Plantagenet procedure is preferred to the Hanoverian. Everybody is pleased, and the path of royalty as an institution will be greatly smoothed by the course that is being taken. By consenting to this marriage the Prince of Wales has shown himself a man of strong common-sense, while the Queen in giving that Royal approval without which the marriage for some years would not be legally possible, and at any time morally impossible, has shown equally good sense. The news came as a surprise. Of course, there has for years been much gossip about the Princesses, and the names of all marriageable Princes in Europe have at one time or another been made use of. While, too, there has been a free use of ladies' names in connection with Prince Edward and Prince George, especially the latter, gossip has by no means been free with their sisters and lovers not of royal blood. Although the intimate friendship which has existed for a long time between the Princely household and Lord Fife has been matter of common notoriety, the cementing of that friendship by a conjugal union had not been generally anticipated. The step, as I have said, has given satisfaction everywhere in the United Kingdom, and will add to the popularity of the reigning house. One of the papers, in discussing the delicate question of future husbands and wives for our Princes and Princesses, especially from the race point of view, remarks with seriocomicness: "In the interests of the Empire a veto must be placed upon American brides. They have already annexed our Dukes and our Cabinet Ministers. But a last rally must be made to keep our Princes as a special preserve for the exclusive hunting of the fair lieges of Her Majesty."

Lord Herschell, whose travels have happily had the effect of making a valuable addition to the small number of leading men who are thoroughly in sympathy with colonial aspirations, presided at the annual dinner of the Imperial Federation League and made a capital speech. The good a man in Lord Herschell's position can do in educating public opinion is immense, and the Earl of Rosebery may be congratulated on his latest recruit to the active forces of the League. Some of the more impulsive spirits associated with the movement require to be kept in check by the calmer judgment of cooler minds. For instance, on this very occasion, an eminent ex-colonial official, who thinks that no progress will be made if things are left to the colonies, made a rather startling proposition. He suggested that a conference representative of all parts of the Empire should be convened by the Government acting with the concurrence of the Opposition to discuss the question of federation. No one who has given much thought to the matter can really think that such a conference in the present juncture would be beneficial or that it would seriously be proposed by the Home authorities without the risk of creating a great deal of mischief. Fortunately Lord Herschell had the courage in face of the fact that probably nine-tenths of those present agreed with Sir Charles Tupper to put an extinguisher on that worthy gentleman's proposal. Lord Herschell said he doubted whether the time had yet come for the summoning of the representatives of all the colonies. If such a course were adopted before the matter was ripe and men had made up their minds, the conference might separate without any result being achieved, "in which case the goal would be further off than ever." If, he proceeded to say, the time came when the colonies had arrived at a decision on the matter, then it would be most unwise of the authorities at home to hesitate a moment in complying with the wishes of the colonies; but the desire for a conference on the subject must come in the first place from the colonies. One can sympathise with Sir C. Tupper's feeling that unless some practical proposals were before the public it might be difficult to keep the movement alive, but that is a comparatively trifling consideration compared with the tremendous injury that might be done by precipitancy on the part of the mother-country. The movement of Young Australia as to the importance of which we in England hear curiously conflicting accounts is a warning against the adoption of a course of action that could savour in the slightest degree of maternal dictation. Our colonies have, as they would soon let us know if the occasion arose, arrived at years of maturity, and if we desire to avoid estrangement they must be treated accordingly. The literature on the subject of Imperial Federation has not hitherto been particularly voluminous, and such as it is, it is mainly on one side. The case for the opponents, or, perhaps, I should say, the disbelievers of federation, has just been put in a *brochure* by Mr. Alexander Gordon, who proposes as an alternative policy (1) the eventual independence of the self-governing colonies and (2) a probable alliance of the whole of the English-speaking peoples—"an alliance from which the greatest of all English-speaking peoples, the citizens of the United States would not be excluded." Roughly speaking, I should say that Mr. Gordon's views more correctly represent the present tendency in what are called "progressive circles" than do the principles of the Federation League.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the week politically was what has been called the revolt of the Dukes on Tuesday against the Lord Chancellor's Land Transfer Bill. In the early days of the present Government Lord Randolph Churchill patronizingly referred to the keeper of the Queen's Conscience as a man who has ideas on the land question. Those ideas have succeeded in all but putting Lord Salisbury's Ministry in an awkward predicament. The Duke of Beaufort, who moved the rejection of the measure introduced by Lord Halsbury, is better known in theatrical circles and on the turf than in the House of Lords; he is one of the staunchest of the supporters of the Government, and his interposition must, therefore, be regarded as an event of some importance in the circumstances. I do not know why the opposition should have been christened the "revolt of the Dukes," for only one more possessor of the strawberry leaves voted against the Bill than supported it. Although the action of the Duke of Beaufort was not concealed from the Government, and the latter had time to whip up their friends, Lord Salisbury is said to have been very anxious beforehand as to the result, and the urgency of the matter is shown by the fact that the Duke of Portland was summoned from his *lune de miel* to vote with the official wing of his party. As it was, the Government were only saved from defeat by nine votes, and for their escape from a humiliating disaster they have to thank the Gladstonian peers, who as a body voted with the contents.

The appointment of Sir Henry Brougham Loch to the Cape Governorship and High Commissionership has given general satisfaction, though many would have preferred the return of Sir Hercules Robinson, if that was practicable. I heard Lord Herschell say on a recent occasion that in the course of his journeyings to and fro he had never heard anything but praise from colonists of Sir Henry Brougham Loch, whatever might be said about others. Though destitute of the brilliance that distinguishes Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir Henry Brougham Loch is a cautious, conscientious, and painstaking official. Moreover, he seems to write with a cool head, a warm heart, and to be more sympathetic than one would imagine from his exterior.

There are men of feeble wit who say the great turf scandal is appropriately referred to as the C. D. ("seedy") case. Certainly the revelations have been of a peculiarly disagreeable character. Last week at this time Sir George Chetwynd was believed to be sure of winning; in racing formula he would come in in a canter; the betting was twenty to one in his favour. He would be a bold man who would express such an opinion now or offer any odds. The examination of Wood, the jockey, and Sherrard, the trainer, revealed duplicity, to speak more carefully than does the average man, of no ordinary kind. Judging by the evidence recorded, such a thing as honest running on the turf is almost unknown. Another aspect of the racing world, as testified to by evidence, is this: a race-course must be to the modern world what the waters of Lethe was to the ancients. Such a faculty for forgetting as some of the witnesses have shown is hardly believable. The "I really cannot remember" of Mr. "Abington" Baird and the "I forget" of Mr. Sherrard would appear to indicate that a prolonged acquaintance with the turf leads to the degeneration of the memory. The piquant details of the enquiry have, for a time, put the Parnell Commission out of men's thoughts, and the wonder is what the decision of the arbitrators will be. Sir Henry James, who was, for a while, at a great disadvantage as compared with Sir Charles Russell, owing to his unacquaintance with racing and the turf generally, made a most gallant fight for Sir George Chetwynd. But the defence, when examined, is seen to amount to very little. Sir Henry gives up the trainer and the jockey, and merely pleads that Sir George, himself a man of honour, did not see the trickery which was going on. And, if there were trickery, well, other gentlemen of position were partners, why are they not included in Lord Durham's denunciation? Why should Sir George Chetwynd alone be singled out? This is not a very heroic line of defence, but perhaps the best Sir Henry James could adopt.

NOTWITHSTANDING official denials, says Mr. Labouchere, rumour in Ireland is persistent in asserting that Lord Zetland, like his predecessor, has only undertaken the Viceroyalty for a limited time. There is a growing feeling, too, that the days of the Viceroyalty itself are numbered. Will it, like the alphabet, end in Z?

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

FAMINE RELIEF IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 21, the Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

In answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said: As stated, the provision made for expenditure to be incurred in famine relief works during 1889-90 in the whole Empire was Rs. 20,500. There was a further provision of Rs. 80,000 for relief works. Any further expenditure for relief would be made—first, from surplus revenue; secondly, from surplus cash balance; and, thirdly, if contrary to all expectation, it were necessary, by borrowing.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in answer to Mr. Hanbury, said: The Public Service Commission has not extended its inquiry to the India Office. But under the Act for the better government of India, 1858, the India Office is bound, as regards admissions to the service, to conform to the orders in Council, and, as regards compensation, superannuation, or retiring allowances, to conform to the Acts of Parliament, which for the time being regulate such matters in the other public offices. Any action, therefore, which may be taken in consequence of the Commission's report will to this extent affect the India Office.

INDIAN BEER.

Sir J. Gorst, answering Mr. Caine, said there were nineteen breweries in India, brewing 4,860,382 gallons. No excise duty was levied, but the imposition of one was under consideration. The average strength of the beer was not known to the Secretary of State, but that of the toddy in the Bombay Presidency was reported to be as strong as London porter. (Laughter.)

PERSIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. James Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if there was any truth in the statement that the convention between Russia and Persia relative to the railways which were to connect the Caspian Sea with the Indian Ocean accorded to Russia the right of preference for this construction and that the construction was to be entrusted exclusively to Russians approved by the Czar's Government.

Sir J. Fergusson: The statement is not, as far as I know, correct. The exclusive right of constructing railways in Persia has not been conceded to Russia, although a promise of priority in the construction of one line of railway, the precise direction of which is not stipulated, is believed to have been promised to a Russian company in the event of one being formed in the next five years.

THE GIRL LUCHMIN, OF PATNA.

Mr. J. Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the affidavits purporting to be made before Edwin R. Smetham, Notary Public in Bombay, by the uncle and mother of the girl Luchmin, of Patna, who was, against her will and under painful circumstances, restored by the Judge to a man Radakissen, on the ground that he was her husband, whose case had already been mentioned in the House, in which affidavits the mother said: "When I went to the Magistrate's court at Patna about my daughter Luchmin, who had gone to Miss Abraham's house, I did not give true evidence because I was afraid to do so. Radakissen had threatened to beat and kill both me and Gurmukh Naram, my late husband's brother. . . Being now away from Patna and able to speak in safety, I now wish to tell the truth as follows:—Luchmin was never married to Radakissen. . . My daughter is very unhappy at Radakissen's house and cries much. Radakissen is a big, strong man, and there is a prostitute living with him"; and whether he would direct further inquiry into the matter.

Sir J. Gorst: The attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the affidavits. The case has been disposed of in regular manner by the Courts in India. If any fresh evidence upon which reliance can be placed is brought to light, it should be submitted to those courts.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY.

Mr. J. Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a paragraph in the *Times* of the 17th ult., entitled "The Nizam's Government and the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company," in the following terms:—"We understand that the arrangement concluded between the Nizam's Government and the concessionaires of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, which has been passed by the Viceroy and his Council, and was described in the *Times* of the 7th inst., still awaits the final sanction and approval of the Secretary of State in Council, who is considering the question in all its bearings"; and whether, under the circumstances, and having regard to the evidence before the Select Committee last year, the Secretary of State for India intended to take on himself the responsibility of reviewing or suggesting any alterations in an arrangement which had been concluded by the Nizam's Government and passed by the Viceroy of India and his Council.

Sir J. Gorst: The attention of the Secretary of State has been called by the hon. member's question to the statement in the *Times*. The second paragraph of the question appears to describe correctly the function of the Secretary of State in the matter, which he is, of course, prepared to fulfil.

THE BOMBAY MAMLUTDARS.

Dr. Cameron asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a statement in the Calcutta telegram of the *Times* of the 10th ult., indicating that although nine of the Mamlutdars, who swore that they had corruptly purchased their offices by bribes, had been deprived of magisterial powers in criminal cases "they were still maintained in office on full pay, and allowed to exercise jurisdiction in civil suits"; whether it was true, as stated in the Calcutta telegram published in the *Times* of the 24th inst., that, although thirty-three native Magistrates had been transferred on public grounds, no dismissal from office had been gazetted; whether it was true, as stated in the same telegram, that the High Court of Judicature of Bombay had pronounced a judgment, affirming that the corrupt Mamlutdars and Magistrates were by law disqualified from holding their offices; whether the confessedly corrupt Mamlutdars are still continued to exercise any jurisdiction in civil suit or revenue question, and what was their exact position in the Bombay Civil Service.

Sir J. Gorst: (1) The Secretary of State has seen the statement referred to; (2) the Secretary of State has been informed that three officers have been dismissed from Government employment; (3) the Secretary of State has no knowledge respecting the judgment of the High Court of Bombay; (4) the Secretary of State has been informed by the Government of Bombay that the officers referred to in the question "have been deprived of all judicial functions," and he understands this to mean that they exercise no jurisdiction in civil suits or revenue questions; (5) the Secretary of State does not understand that any further change has been made in the status of these officers.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir J. Gorst informed Mr. Bryce that the recent report of the Indian Public Service Commission was still under consideration. The Secretary of State hoped, however, to be able to announce shortly some definite decision regarding the age at which candidates were to be admitted to complete for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

THE HYDERABAD DECCAN MINING CONCESSION.

In answer to Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Gorst said the statement that the Secretary of State for India contemplated confirming the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Concession, subject to certain conditions, was premature. The matter was still under consideration.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Sir R. Lothbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, since the establishment of the rule in the India Office that membership of the Secretary of State's Council should be held for only ten years, any appointments to that Council had been made for life; and if so, in what instances, by what authority, and on what grounds?

Sir J. Gorst: Yes, the late Sir Henry Maine, Sir Henry Yule, and General Strachey, by authority of 39 Vic., c. 7. The special grounds for the appointments were in accordance with the statute law before both Houses of Parliament.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. W. H. Smith informed Mr. MacNeill that it was for him at present to fix a day for the Indian Budget; but he hoped that full opportunity would be afforded for its discussion.

The Secretary for Scotland Bill was read a third time. On the consideration of the Board of Agriculture Bill as amended a further amendment was agreed to defining the powers and responsibilities of ex-officio members of the board, and the bill was then read a third time.

The Scotch Universities Bill was further proceeded with in Committee, the greater portion of the sitting being devoted to the consideration of the composition and powers of the University Courts.

IS THE SOLDIER'S LIFE WORTH LIVING?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A reply to Mr. H. G. Meakin's letter seems to be requisite. He declaims—"What a disinterested champion T. A. has found at last." My letter certainly could not have been read carefully by him, and a reperusal will show him that no attempt to pose as such was made, so his playful allusion in the very hackneyed quotation as to "Codlin and Short," which I will paraphrase later on, is clearly not apposite. I wrote because McEwan's interests were injuriously affected, and at the same time pointed out forcibly I had hoped the manifest injustice of compelling British soldiers to drink other beer than that they were willing to pay for. Other remarks of a personal nature I pass over. I maintain that the soldier should not be treated as a criminal or pauper and be obliged to drink country beer if he wants the genuine home brew and is willing to pay a little more for it. I have no doubt that "McEwan" would be glad to make all the necessary arrangements for the supply of his beer, and am sure these arrangements would be satisfactory to the party most interested—the consumer—the British soldier.

As regards the confident assertion as to quality, I must be pardoned if in contrasting the home brew with the country beer (what country made article is equal to the home made?) the quotation drawn in so unfortunately by Mr. Meakin respecting the two gentlemen of pretty equal capabilities calls forth from me a playful sally in remarking that there should be no "codling" of individual interests, and that freedom of choice in the selection of drink should certainly be granted to the soldier. Who will be "Short" when this is granted will be very apparent, I imagine. I will conclude with an equally hackneyed quotation as that employed in the letter I am answering, but I trust it is more trite and that all I ask for is "a fair field and no favour."—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 15. WALTER G TREACHER.

THE DECCAN SCANDALS.

MR. OMMANNEY'S NARRATIVE.

FULL TEXT OF THE NOTE.

THE correspondence on the Crawford Case, some of the most striking portions of which our London correspondent wired a few days ago, was, it appears, laid on the table of the House of Commons in the form of a Blue-Book, on Wednesday, June 26. Mr. Ommanney's personal narrative of the Crawford Case and the events preceding it is given in full below. The confidential memorandum of Mr. Baines is given on page 3:—

MEMORANDUM BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

PRELIMINARY.

THE following notes will show the manner in which the Crawford inquiries were carried out. They cannot fail to be of interest to Government, and may be found to yield some information that can be turned to practical account both now and in the future. For the sake of simplicity I will tell the story in the first person.

2. For many years past I had heard whispers of Mr. Crawford's corruptions. I had served in Dharwar and Kanara as First Assistant Collector and Acting Collector from 1886 after Mr. Crawford's transfer to the Central Division, and the suspicions with which the general rumours had previously inspired me were strengthened by much that came under my notice during those two years. The demoralization which I observed in all branches of the subordinate Government service in those two districts was only to be explained by some all-pervading cause, and I could not disconnect it from the influence of the late Commissioner. I was not, therefore, surprised when in the early part of June, soon after I had come to Poona as Inspector-General of Police, I heard hints from various quarters that serious charges had been preferred against Mr. Crawford.

SECRET INQUIRY.

3. On the evening of the 24th June I received a demi-official letter from the Honourable Mr. Naylor forwarding a quantity of papers, informing me that it had been decided to entrust me with the duty of inquiring into the charges against Mr. Crawford which they contained, and directing me to study the papers and inform Government what plan of action I propose to adopt. Among the papers were, according to my memory, two letters of Mr. Bhimbhai's, the Chief Secretary's notes of an interview with Mr. Pendse, the Honourable Mr. Richey's notes of an interview with Mr. Plunkett, and some papers relating to Mr. Crawford's proceedings in connexion with the sale of a portion of the Bhadgaon Model Farm to Mr. Khimji Jiva. I examined the papers with care, and on the 27th informed the Honourable Mr. Naylor that I was prepared to meet the members of Government on the following day, and explain my views and receive orders. A meeting was accordingly held on the following day at the Honourable Mr. Richey's bungalow, at which were present the Honourable Messrs. Richey and Naylor, the Chief Secretary, and myself. The general position, the strength of certain cases, and the future course of action were discussed; and, as the result, I was formally entrusted with the inquiry and informed that written instructions would be given to me.

MR. BHIMBHAI.

4. On leaving the Honourable Mr. Richey's house I went direct to Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's, and asked him to tell Mr. Bhimbhai to call upon me. I had no acquaintance with Mr. Bhimbhai, had never even seen him, but I had heard him described as a man of ability and independence of character, and it was evident to me that he was regarded with more than common respect by the European officers, who had come in contact with him. In the course of the day Mr. Bhimbhai came to see me. His letters mentioned above showed that he was in earnest, and our interview inspired me with confidence in his determination and genuineness of purpose. We agreed that it was necessary to get Mr. Pendse's assistance, and that for the present our inquiries must be absolutely secret. The next day Mr. Pendse visited me with Mr. Bhimbhai by arrangement. We consulted as to an agent to be employed for detective purposes. I proposed to call in Rao Bahadur Hari Narayan, whom I only know by reputation as having been before his retirement on the best and most reliable inspectors in the Police. Mr. Bhimbhai could give no opinion about him, but Mr. Pendse thought that he was to be trusted, and this was the all-important point. We also discussed and decided on the plan of operations. The class of bribes which was most notorious, and which appeared to be most easily capable of proof was the payments made by Mamlatdars for promotion or favour. This was the business in which Hanmantrao was chiefly concerned, and he was the most widely known of Mr. Crawford's agents at the time. Mr. Pendse had learnt, as he could not help doing in the position he held in the Commissioner's office, the details of many of the Mamlatdars' cases. It was probable that the Mamlatdars would, in some cases, be induced to speak from a sense of duty. In some cases the money had been extorted from them by threats of injury and transfers, and in these it was possible they might become witnesses. Some of the Mamlatdars were personally known to me, and I thought I might influence them to tell their secrets. All were more or less known to Mr. Pendse. Thus it was that the Mamlatdars' cases were in the earliest stage selected for inquiry. Three of these cases that were subsequently placed before the Commission were at once selected, and Mr. Pendse was asked to call the three persons concerned to Poona in a way that would not attract notice or create alarm. I kept the detective work in Poona in my own hands. Mr. Bhimbhai's assistance was of a general sort. He was a comparative stranger to Poona, but had a certain acquaintance, and the information gained from them was supplemented by his invariably sound and sensible advice.

THE GUARANTEE.

5. On the evening of the 28th I received written instructions from the Chief Secretary embodying the verbal orders I had received at the meeting at the Honourable Mr. Richey's. The last paragraph of these instructions is the authority on which I acted in holding out what has been called "Mr. Ommanney's guarantee" to witnesses, and I quote it as it became an important factor in the cases tried by the Commission. It runs as follows:—"Mr. Ommanney is empowered to promise immunity from prosecution to any person giving evidence and, in cases of payments for promotion or to obtain or avoid transfers, may guarantee immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss, subject to the stipulation that the evidence given is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

6. It will be well to explain at this place that from the very first there has been no difficulty in discovering cases in which bribes have been paid to Mr. Crawford or his agents. It is no exaggeration to say that many cases were notorious, and that the agents were persons widely known as conducting the particular business. Natives of almost all classes knew these things. Europeans only for the most part had no definite information, either because they were indifferent, or did not know how to make inquiries, or had scruples about doing so. It is only by a considerable effort that an Englishman can bring himself to throw out the first hint to a Native that a British officer of the highest position has been guilty of dishonest or disgraceful conduct. Again, it is no new thing to assert that we regard natives as a class as untruthful, and only too ready to say what they think will please a questioner who occupies a position of authority over them. We all know these things, and in a spirit of fairness we are in this country shy of inviting attacks on any one. This feeling is in a large degree answerable for want of exact information on the part of Englishmen. But it is the fact that in native society the system of bribery pursued by Mr. Crawford, and very many specific cases were notorious. It may be that Mr. Crawford's seductive manners blinded many and disinclined them to listen to stories that showed him to be actually dishonest. Still the inquiries have shown that there have occurred crises at different times when the truth would have been discovered if British officers had shown confidence in native gentlemen of position and respectability, and availed themselves of the information and assistance which they alone could afford.

INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.

7. The difficulty, then, was not to discover cases. There were floods of information. Notwithstanding that Mr. Crawford held a high place in native regard, was feared by some, and had earned the gratitude of many by conferring favours of various sorts, there were plenty of people ready to tell stories of his corruption. It was when a story would implicate the teller himself in the act of giving, that the fear of the law rose up before him and his mouth was closed. A public servant saw penalties superadded to those imposed by the law; he would not only be thrown into prison, but he would lose his appointment and the preference that he had paid for with money, in many cases honestly acquired. And the revenue suitor, probably a watandar, could not see what he was to gain by confessing that he had given a bribe. If his payments had secured him his just rights, he was grateful he had got his money's worth, and wished things let alone. A confession, besides the legal penalty, might cause his case to be re-opened, and in these days there is a glorious uncertainty in litigation. If his payment had brought him a decision of whose justice he was doubtful, he would be a fool to run the risk of having his case reopened. It is noticeable also that in native society a certain disgrace is attached to the fact of confessing to a bribe, and that some, especially watandars and landholders, consider bribery a creditable method of gaining their ends. Thus every briber would most naturally dread the law and look to his own interest. The native also is a lover of ease, and has had experience, or at all events heard, of the annoyances attending police inquiries and the law's delays. The days and perhaps weeks of absence from a distant home would be enough to deter many a witness. Such a witness, on being sent for, would often say to himself, "Let the story break down in inquiry, and we shall have done with the business." This feeling would lead to the manufacture of discrepancies, even where a witness made some partial admission through fear that his deeds were known, and render many an inquiry futile. It is absurd and childish to expect that any witness would of his own accord, out of a pure love of the law, incur all the discomforts and dangers attendant on giving evidence that he had made a payment which the Penal Code calls bribery.

Mr. Crawford's official position, his supposed influence in high quarters, his known ability, and his strong following of greedy and unscrupulous agents deterred many, especially Government servants, from appearing as open accusers.

Bribery, again, is an act that is committed with precaution and secrecy. The actors are reduced to the smallest possible number, and all are more or less criminally implicated. When the briber feels that he is the sole repository of his secret, or knows enough of the law of evidence to understand that he is not endangered by the limited knowledge of his bribe possessed by other actors or abettors, his instincts prompt him to deny the payment. Such a case would never be proved unless the briber had miscalculated the value of the external evidence, and the other witnesses were reckless of consequences. Thus all the feelings and instincts of a person who has given a bribe deter him from confessing to it. These may be called the subjective difficulties of such inquiry as the present.

EXTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.

8. There were in Mr. Crawford's case external difficulties of various kinds. It is now learnt with certainty that nearly all the native public servants of a certain standing in the Revenue and Police Departments of two divisions of the Presidency were more or less implicated in, or had connived at, the system of corruption that Mr. Crawford had been carrying on for very many years past. The plague had spread to other departments also, and attacked many who were not servants of Government. The judicial service, chiefs of native states, landholders, bankers, pleaders, and people of inferior standing, were infected. Watandars all over the country had suffered. It was not confined to any one of the numerous cases which are to be found in the two divisions, but had attacked all without distinction. However opposed to one another in sentiments, even to the extent of dislike or hatred, neither Lingayat nor Parbhu could point at the Brahman, nor the Parsi at the Musalman, nor the common Kunbi at any. Among this mass of abettors scattered over the whole country side it was to be expected that there should be many who would exert themselves actively to crush the inquiry by preventing witnesses coming forward. In Poona itself such men were numerous and influential, and when the inquiry became public a few acted in concert. This party made a very effective opposition and damaged many cases. Men of position in Poona, who might have rendered me valuable assistance, found themselves under the necessity of holding aloof for fear that acts of their own, which were at least questionable, should not be brought to light.

9. Opposing influences of a more obscure and unexpected kind came into play. The conservative old-fashioned class in native society spread the idea among those more liberal and just ideas that, whatever show Government might make, it was after all a government of Englishmen, and they would never proceed to extremities against one of their own class; the inquiry would inevitably recoil on the heads of informers and witnesses. Witnesses have themselves expressed this opinion to me in very genuine fear. The same conservative class argued that a man who paid a bribe was a fool to confess; the thing was done; let him stick to it; he had done no harm to any one, and would lose what he himself had gained. There were also certain politicians who carried considerable influence. They pointed out that these exposures must depreciate native character and lead to the postponement of constitutional privileges. Some even argued that corruption in high places was a good thing, since it afforded the means of procuring benefits from Government which would not otherwise be conceded, and they were able to point to specific instances in support of their opinions. This undercurrent of intrigue carried away much evidence that might otherwise have come to the surface.

G. N. SATHE.

10. The complaint of Ganesh Narayen Sathe was the work of a dismissed Subordinate Judge and Mamlatdar, himself tried, convicted, and acquitted, on appeal, of bribery. I do not know to what extent this man was backed by others, but I mention the matter as a specimen of one sort of obstruction created by the party of opposition. This did mischief enough in the later stages of the prosecution, but the secret opposition was more mischievous still. It must not be forgotten also that Mr. Crawford had made friends of the mammon of unrighteous men, and few natives will be found who will say a bad word of his personal conduct towards themselves.

MR. PENDSE.

11. It is in the face of such difficulties that this inquiry has been conducted, and it is absolutely certain that without the guarantee no word of direct evidence would have been elicited. Before resuming the narrative of the inquiry it is necessary for a clear understanding of its nature that I should say something in explanation of Mr. Pendse's position, his character, and his motives, for it is to his personal influence that Government is very largely indebted for the evidence that has been collected. I trust that the necessity I am under of compressing my remarks into a suitable space will not render them obscure or defective for the purpose of conveying my meaning.

Mr. Pendse's position, when I called upon him to assist me in collecting evidence, was extremely delicate. It was clear that the work afforded him no gratification. He felt that his duty compelled him to act the traitor, as it were, to the Commissioner. Fortunately he was not at this time obliged to come into contact with Mr. Crawford, who seldom visited the office or sent for his assistants. He had occupied the post of head assistant during the whole period of Mr. Crawford's tenure of the Division. Mr. Crawford had never done him an injury, and had treated him with uniform respect and kindness. He had no excuse for Mr. Crawford's conduct to himself with which to persuade himself that he was not acting ungratefully in taking part in the inquiries against Mr. Crawford. He owed Mr. Crawford no grudge, could hope for no gain, and was shrewd enough to foresee the harassment that was likely to be experienced by every agent and witness in the great exposure. As far as I can detect, there was absolutely no motive that can be called bad or unfair to induce Mr. Pendse to give me his help.

Mr. Pendse's value to me consisted in his personal influence, both with the subordinates of his own office and the native officers under the Commissioner's jurisdiction scattered over the wide area of the Division. This influence was due to the sturdy independence of character, which enabled him to keep clear of the corruption which surrounded and permeated the Commissioner's office. These people could understand, what others have failed to do, that it was possible for him to know that bribery was rife, even to be brought into contact with it, and yet to escape the contagion himself. Mr. Crawford himself never ventured to approach Mr. Pendse directly with any questionable project. He often made use of him to give the right opinion in a difficult case, in order that a corrupt decision should not be wrong in law and principle, and that payments should be extorted from the suitor side. Those who have acquired experience of native character, it is quite comprehensible that a Government servant who is a Hindu, and at the same time an honest man, should go on steadily doing his own work in such a position as Mr. Pendse's making no outcry, telling no tales, committing no indiscretions, and avoiding any share in doubtful dealings, as well as rupture or unpleasantness with a superior officer of Mr. Crawford's standing. Space will not allow me to analyse Mr. Pendse's character further than to point out that in taking a prominent part in this inquiry he has exhibited the highest sort of courage—a courage that is uncommon in his class. He had no fear that he himself would become involved in the quagmire of corruption which he was to assist in exposing. But he knew that he should see many a friend struggling there, and hear the reproaches and even curses of sufferers and bystanders directed against himself. Still he entered on his duty with cool purpose and deliberate thought, uttering no word of vindictiveness, exhibiting no spite against any person or class of persons. The secret of his influence, which is the secret of such success as has attended this inquiry, lies in Mr. Pendse's personal integrity, honesty of purpose, and courage.

MR. BHIMBHAI.

12. I have already made some general observations on Mr. Bhimbhai's character and ability. The quality of courage which I have ascribed to Mr. Pendse must have prompted Mr. Bhimbhai in an almost equal degree. In more than one important respect, however, his position was easier than Mr. Pendse's. He would not expose himself, like Mr. Pendse, to the suspicion of connivance in corruption, nor would he bring difficulties and trouble on the heads of his relations and friends. It must not be imagined that the attacks which were being made on the Mamlatdar witnesses were not foreseen and discussed by us, nor that the Mamlatdars incurred them with their eyes shut.

As to Mr Bhimbhai's motives in initiating and prosecuting these inquiries I can discover none that are unworthy. He has no doubt felt a justifiable resentment at Mr.

...ing I returned ... to the Honourable ... hour, and informed him ... ing for instructions in case ... travelling to Bombay. Mr. Richey informed me that I should content myself with ascertaining what Mr. Crawford's movements were. I went home from Mr. Richey's, and in a short while received a note from Inspector Jeffries from Kirkee saying that Mr. Crawford had got into the train at Poona station and was travelling to Thana, third-class, in disguise. I sent the note over to Mr. Richey at once, and he answered that I should be safe in doing nothing to stop Mr. Crawford. I accordingly sent a telegram to Jeffries to return to Poona, and drove to Kirkee where I found the police dragging the river. Thence I returned to Mr. Richey's, probably calling at my bungalow and receiving a message from him. The Honourable Mr. Naylor also came there, and I received instructions to keep up the watch on Mr. Crawford, in consequence of which I went to the station, sent telegrams to Colonel Wilson and various officers on the line, and directed Inspector Jeffries by a special messenger to go on to Bombay. I have thought it as well to explain in this confidential document how I came to recall Inspector Jeffries, a matter that was made the subject of public comment at the time.

MR. CRAWFORD'S ARREST.

28. I had not closed my eyes for some 28 hours, and on returning home laid down to rest some rest. But within an hour or two the Honourable Mr. Naylor called and directed me to lay a criminal complaint against Mr. Crawford and despatch it by the midday train to Bombay. I drew up an information in the Sindekar case, in preference to the Phadke case, which I considered the strongest as against Mr. Crawford, because I did not care to show Mr. Crawford's numerous and unscrupulous followers my best card. The information was sworn before Mr. Vidal, and a warrant obtained in the course of the afternoon and despatch to the Bombay. The incidents that occurred in Bombay have nothing to do with me, and I, therefore, make no further reference to them. On hearing that Mr. Crawford was on his way to Kirkee in charge of Colonel Portman, I despatched a copy of the warrant to be served on him there, and this is the last fact connected with Mr. Crawford's flight that appears to be worth mentioning. The manner in which he attempted to take his passage by the steamer, and the facts connected with his arrest by the Bombay police are recorded in evidence.

MR. CRAWFORD BAILED.

29. In due course Mr. Crawford was bailed by some of his Parsee friends, and finding himself at bay determined to show fight. His very first stroke was one that did credit to his great powers of organisation. He came and took up his quarters in Mr. Symonds' bungalow, next door to me. There was to be no longer any hiding away, he would court the very doors of the inquiry, he would be posted, as he himself humorously described it, "between the Honourable J. B. Richey, Member of Council, on one side, and Provincial Inspector Buckett Omnanney on the other—mighty comfortable." There may possibly have been something of accident in this disposition, but I regarded it as the outcome of deliberate strategy, and took precautions, which were of doubtful efficacy, against communication across the imperfect prickly-pear hedge that alone separated him from me.

SUBORDINATES REMOVED.

30. In my report of the 15th July I recommended that the Mamlatdars Kalavde, Bapat, and Kumtekar, the last of whom was acting as secretary of the Poona Municipality, and Patwardhan, the head clerk of the Commissioner, C. D. should be removed from Poona and its neighbourhood, because my information showed that these men were likely to be the most active of Mr. Crawford's friends in destroying evidence. On discussion, it was decided to suspend Kalavde and Bapat. There was a difficulty about Kumtekar, since he was for the time the servant of the municipality. It was not decided what should be done with Patwardhan. Later in the day I received a note from Mr. Nugent recommending that Patwardhan and Yadavrao Sathe should be suspended. It is probable that I did not follow Mr. Nugent's advice regarding Patwardhan, for instead of being suspended he was sent to Khandesh to act as deputy accountant, as being the best means of keeping him out of mischief. Yadavrao Sathe was suspended and other objectionable men in the Commissioner's office were removed by Mr. Moore, who consulted me in these matters.

SPECIAL OFFICERS.

31. Another important step taken at the crisis was to summon Mr. Vincent, Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, to assist in the inquiries. Mr. Vincent came and excused himself from the work on the plea of sickness, and Mr. Kennedy was summoned from Ratnagiri in his stead. Mr. Bhimbhai had been assisting me in the work with the approval of Government. On the 16th July Government at my request formally directed Mr. Muir-Mackenzie to give Mr. Bhimbhai the necessary orders to render me all the assistance I might need from him, and Mr. Bhimbhai was placed on special duty by a Government resolution from 20th July. There was the necessary delay about Mr. Kennedy's coming from Ratnagiri, and finding my work more than I could manage, and the record that was accumulating in danger of getting out of order, for I could trust no clerk at this time, I applied for the services of Mr. Lucas. Mr. Lucas was serving in Nasik. I knew him personally as a shrewd and energetic officer, with considerable experience of official knavery acquired in the Kanara district. At this time also, about the 10th July, I moved the Chief Secretary to remove Balaji Gangddhar Sathe from Poona, since I regarded him as an untrustworthy informer, a mischief-maker in the city, and a man of such shifty manners and corrupt character that he would be useless as a witness in any trial. He actually left Poona on some date soon after the 21st. I do not think I had seen him since he told me the story of his reconciliation with Mr. Crawford.

YADAVRAO AND KAZI ABBAS.

32. On the 19th I find I completed Yadavrao Sathe's statement and took that of Kumtekar. Yadavrao's statement appeared to me so straightforward and complete that in the course of the next few days I began to make use of him as a clerk in the inquiry work. On th 20th Hari Narayan brought Kazi Abbas to me, who appeared at the time to tell a fairly complete story, but whom I found afterwards to be a most cunning and shifty witness. We could not depend on anything Kazi Abbas said as being the whole truth, and for some time after he came to me I believe that, notwithstanding his protestations, he was coquetting with Mr. Crawford. He seems to have had two ruling ideas to the end, one to steadily avoid an admission that he had himself actually done the final act of bribery in handing money to Mr. Crawford, and the other that he would say nothing to bring home a case against spiers, who had apparently brought up Kazi Abbas from a boy, and was chiefly instrumental in establishing his claim to the Kaziship of Poona. Kazi said openly he would not go against Spiers, for it would lose him the only support he had in life. Though he gave a large amount of valuable information, he was always a thorn in the side when a particular case had to be worked up.

MR. LUCAS AND MR. KENNEDY.

33. Mr. Lucas appears to have come about the 21st, and I gave him charge of all the papers with instructions to place together in continuous memoranda the information regarding different persons and cases which was scattered through various statements and notes of information. When this had been done, he began to assist Mr. Kennedy and myself in taking down statements. The first statement recorded by him is dated the 27th July. In its proper place I will describe how he came to be sent to Dharwar.

Mr. Kennedy reached Poona on the afternoon of the 23rd, and was entrusted with the duty of collecting the corroborative evidence in cases in which we had already secured the principal witness. This was his special duty the whole time he was in Poona, but he assisted in recording new information, notably that afforded by Ashtekar and Hanmantrao.

V. G. DESHMUKH.

34. On the 24th July I made a report to Government in answer to a request for information about the progress of the inquiries. There was a lull at that time. Mr. Kennedy had only just arrived, and there had not been time, since the resumption of work after Mr. Crawford's escapade, for witnesses to come from a distance. The report, however, foreshadows fresh and important revelations. On Sunday, the 22nd July, V. G. Deshmukh, who was treasurer at Ahmednagar, had visited his friend Kalavde in Poona. He had then consulted another friend, Dr. Vishram Ghole, and gone with him to see Mr. Bhimbhai. Mr. Bhimbhai was not at home, and Deshmukh then went to see Mr. Pendse. In the evening Deshmukh again went to Mr. Bhimbhai's, and found him at home. Mr Bhimbai was inclined to distrust Deshmukh because he was a friend of Kalavde's, and told him to go back to Nagar, that he, Mr. Bhimbhai, would inform me of his wish to give evidence and, if I thought fit to send for him, he would be summoned by telegram. Deshmukh thought Deshmukh meant to make a clean breast of his connexion with the business of the agencies, and I was not disposed to throw away any chance of adding to my knowledge of Mr. Crawfo d's methods, so I sent a telegram to the Huzur Deputy Collector of Nagar, summoning Deshmukh. There is reason to suppose that Deshmukh had consulted Mr. Shankar Pandurag Pandit, and followed his advice in offering himself as a witness. I took Deshmukh's statement on the 25th. He was as straightforward and outspoken as a man could be, and it appeared to me that he had calmly surveyed the position, and made up his mind that the best policy was to disclose everything. There was no appeal to conscience or sentiment of any sort; he was actuated by pure self-interest. I have not detected him in any falsehood, either of concealment or exaggeration. He has never attempted to put any false colour on his acts; he admits he was simply an agent for extorting bribes from Mamlatdars. He made an urgent and somewhat pathetic appeal on behalf of his friend Kalavde. His statement at once opened a fresh field for inquiry, but at the same time I felt some qualms about having admitted such a man as Deshmukh to the amnesty. I went to the Chief Secretary, described Deshmuk's case, told him that this witness owed its flagrancy, as compared with that of other cases, in great measure to the straightforwardness of his own statement. The cases which he mentions in his evidence—those of Jogiekar, Hiraji, Framji, and Patwardhan—are of the same description as his own. He is a young man, anxious to get on, but he would seem to have been encouraged to seek Hanmantrao's assistance by his father-in-law and other friends of mature years at head-quarters. Neither in the course of the inquiries, nor under examination as a witness, did Dabir exhibit any shiftiness or desire to give a false colour to his acts. He seems, to my mind, to have resigned himself to tell the simple truth.

CONSULTATION WITH COUNSEL AND MR. BAINES.

45. In the month of August inquiries were being carried on in such a variety of directions that I must abandon all attempt to give a concurrent narrative of them. The important events at head-quarters should first be mentioned. Immediately after Mr. Little and I returned from our consultation with the Advocate-General and Mr. Jardine in Bombay, about the 7th August, Mr. Baines was deputed to assist in the inquiries. He first visited Bombay and made an attempt to learn something about Mr. Crawford's financial arrangements there. This expedition produced no result of importance. He then sat down to work with Mr. Little and Mr. Lucas in collating information, arranging material for cases, and briefing evidence. On the 10th August Government issued an order to the Commissioners, C. D. and S. D., to furnish immediate report regarding all appointments made by Mr. Crawford of dismissed persons, and all that appeared to be unusual or in supersession of good and qualified officers. This measure seems to mark the intention of Government to enlarge the area and scope of inquiry with a view to Mr. Crawford's trial by Commission. On the 13th August the Honourable the Members of Council and the Chief Secretary met Mr. Kennedy and myself to discuss the state of the inquiries in special reference to the charges to be preferred against Mr. Crawford before the Commission. Notes of the meeting were taken down by Mr. Kennedy and are on my records. They direct me to open communication with the editor of the *Poona Vaibhav* who had made pretty outspoken charges of bribery, understood to be directed against Mr. Crawford, in the issues of his paper, dated September 1886, and February 1887, and to ascertain from him the sources of his information. The reporter on the Native Press was to search for similar articles in his records. Mr. Little was to be furnished with the Government orders relating to indebtedness of officials. [Inquiry was to be made as to Mr Crawford's debts. Comprehensive heads of charge were formulated.] With a view to putting a check on the intrigues of the opposition, I was directed to report on Mr. Kalavde's connexion with Hanmantrao and the corruptions generally, and on the interference he was understood to be exerting to prevent witnesses coming forward. It was decided that the Commission could not sit elsewhere than in Poona. This brings us up to the time when the trial of Hanmantrao began, in which the general interest now centred.

WATAN CASES.

46. Early in August a fresh attempt was made to get evidence in watan cases from the Satara District, where Police Inspector Sangappa had not done much, and it was now determined to send the Mamlatdar Thakar there. He had served some little time at Valva and was, as I have said, held in general respect. Mr. Thakar accordingly started, and in a few days returned with complete information in the Valva watan cases, which were subsequently put before the Commission.

The Nagar District, where there were numerous cases in which it was notorious that bribes had been paid, was still untouched. Dulekhan had failed. He reported local opposition, but he was not a man to be relied on, and I took steps to test his information before making any fresh effort in that direction.

About this time I despatched Rao Bahadur Kashinath Laksbman, a police inspector, who had served all his life in the district, to Khandesh, to approach the witnesses in other cases about which I had received good information. I expected success in this direction, but the mission produced no results in the shape of witnesses, though the Rao Bahadur seemed to work hard for a couple of months. The failure here, as elsewhere, in this particular class of cases, is to be attributed to the fact that the inquiries were not conducted locally by European officers. Messrs. Lucas and Gamble were, taking all things into consideration, not unsuccessful in Belgaum and Dharwar.

S. M. COUNTRY INQUIRY.

47. I have mentioned that I had already instituted inquiries at Dharwar through Mr. Rudragauda. At Belgaum I sought the assistance of the superintendent of police, Mr. Down, and a little later of Mr. Gursidappa Virbasappa, the Deputy Collector. The former had had a good deal to do with Mr. Crawford at Ratnagiri, and is a shrewd and patient officer. I believe he had had an open rupture with Mr. Crawford on account of the latter trying, when Commissioner, S. D., to force men upon him for appointment in the police force under his command. Mr. Gursidappa I knew only by reputation, and I think the Honourable Mr. Richey advised me to try him. I threw out feelers to various Collectors and other officers, but though every one did the thing I asked and gave me the morsel of information I was in immediate want of, no one appeared to be inclined to prosecute inquiries actively and independently, with one exception. It was impossible for me to conduct operations from many centres, and I, therefore, abstained from worrying the district officers and myself with fruitless correspondence.

MR. SPENCE.

The exception was Mr. Spence, and it is probable that, but for the encouragement afforded to me by his assistance, and the good effect produced on the country round by his activity, I should have collected very little evidence of Mr. Crawford's doings in the Southern Division; even Mr. Keyser, who had gained experience of Mr. Crawford's methods in Kolaba, and was anxious and had even taken some steps in Poona to expose them, was unable to give me assistance on any considerable scale, from his new district, Satara.

MR. B. L. SAWANT.

48. On the 15th August Mr. Spence took a statement from Mr. Babaji Laksbman Sawant, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, in which that gentleman admits having lent Rs. 13,000 to his son-in-law Bapusaheb Ghatge by which he lent a sum of Rs. 23,000 to Mr. Crawford. No acknowledgment of these debts was taken either by Sawant from his son-in-law, or by Bapusaheb from Mr. Crawford. My information is that the whole sum was a bribe paid by Sawant himself to procure Mr. Crawford's support in his aspirations to become Regent of Kolhapur. It was paid through Spiers, and notwithstanding their denials, I believe that Mr. Mudukrishna Mudliar and Mr. Kupuswami Mudliar were accessories to the transaction. From letters written to me at this time both in Poona and Belgaum I find that this case was some days in coming to a head in Sawant's admission, and I have little doubt that Spiers knew of Sawant's statement to Mr. Spence as soon as or sooner than I did.

MR. SPIERS.

It is with this case especially that I connect an extraordinary visit paid to me by Spiers on the morning of the 16th August, but I cannot in my own mind dissociate Spiers' conduct from some design to entrap me, who was conducting the inquiries against Mr. Crawford, into some indiscretion. Mr. Spiers is an old man with one leg and a truculent temper, and, therefore, when I was informed at the breakfast-table that he had driven to my door, and was abusing my people because I delayed to receive him, I was prepared for mischief. Messrs. Little, Lucas, and Gotgrave were with me, and I asked them to witness the interview. As I expected, Spiers was violent, and after accusing me of having had his carriage dragged into my compound, he drove off, saying "You're a damned loafer, that's what you are." I allowed him to go after a little explanation, and compelled him afterwards by threat of criminal proceedings to apologise for his unwarrantable intrusion and abusive language. Mr. Spiers was not drunk, and, therefore, I think the incident worth mentioning, as illustrating this gentleman's hardihood the strong opposition with which my inquiries were being met in Poona itself.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

49. We are now in the middle of August, and Hanmantrao's trial has been going on for one or two days. On the 18th I addressed a letter to Government in which I find myself stating that the inquiry has assumed dimensions which made it impossible for me to exercise sufficient control over all its processes. I made proposals for distributing the work among the various officers employed, and asked for further help to prosecute inquiries in the Southern Division, insisting on the necessity of not allowing the public to think that there was to be any abatement in the vigour of the inquiry. I sought, no doubt, to shake off some of the burthen of work and responsibility that had been steadily accumulating on my shoulders for two months past, and to confine myself to the duty of original inquiry. Government, however, did not see the necessity for a formal distribution of the work, and placed Mr. Baines and Mr. Gamble on special duty to assist me.

MR. GAMBLE.

Mr. Gamble is a junior officer, but I applied for his services because I considered him like Mr. Lucas suited to the special work. I knew him to be extremely painstaking and hardworking, even to laboriousness. I could trust his discretion and knowledge of the people in the district where I wished to employ him, and to prevent his making mistakes. The necessity that the officer should be familiar with Kanarese also left me little, if any choice. Mr. Gamble came straight from boardship to my office about the 22nd August, and I prepared him for the work he would have to do independently by making him take a share for a few days in recording statements and assisting in the inquiries which were going on in my office.

BHOR CASE.

50. About the middle of August an important step was taken in connexion with the Bhor case. A good deal of information had been collected, the important part played in the transaction by Dada Phatak was known, and since a Native Chief was concerned the Secretary to Government in the Political Department was interesting himself in the inquiry. Dada Phatak was about to return to his post of Head Clerk to the agent for Sardars, from Bhor, where he had been acting as Kharbhari. He was to be approached, and I think the Honourable Mr. Richey gave me advice as to the way in which it was to be done. I called on Mr. Candy, agent for Sardars, told him he would receive a letter from Mr. Lee-Warner sending for Dada Phatak, and asked him to speak to Dada Phatak, so that he should go to Mr. Lee-Warner with his mind free of alarm or suspicion. The object of Mr. Lee-Warner's summons was not described, and if any hint casually fell from me in the course of conversation it was accidental. From that time forward I had nothing to do with the Bhor inquiry, except some time afterwards to convey to Mr. Lee-Warner information I received that the Chief himself was meditating a sudden visit to Poona.

BOMBAY POLICE.

51 The narrative of the inquiries would not be complete if I omitted to mention that I made overtures for assistance to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in discovering Mr. Crawford's dealings in that city. This was in the beginning of August. The correspondence that followed did not encourage me to persevere in that direction, and Mr Baines' want of success persuaded me that my efforts would be more fruitful of result at head-quarters. Mr. Crawford's partisans, European and Native, were very strong in Bombay itself, and there as elsewhere, I was fearful of being led into mistakes which would not only cause waste of time, but might create a bad impression on the manner in which inquiries were conducted, on the mind of the Court that should eventually try Mr. Crawford. The Commissioner of Police wished me to send him the peon who accompanied Mr. Crawford to Bombay in June. This was Daulatkhan, one of Mr. Crawford's most trusted menials, whose removal roused his special indignation at the time of his suspension. The man had been sent to Sholapur, and Mr. H. Woodward had tried to get information from him there at my request, and failed. After deliberate thought I preferred not to submit him to the manipulation of police who were not responsible to myself. Intrigue and counterplot were at work from the beginning to the end of the inquiry, and I had to take count of them in all my doings.

JATH CASE.

52. During this month information had been coming in in various ways about a payment of a considerable sum made to Mr. Crawford by the Chief of Jath. Anonymous complaints about the Chief's mal-administration would be accompanied by hints as to the way in which appointments under the Political Agents of Satara and Bijapur had been manipulated by Hanmantrao, and suggestions were thrown out so as to entrap in the State account which would corroborate the payment. I collected some information regarding the appointments and a suspicious remittance of a large sum of money from his capital to the Chief of Jath when he visited Poona a year or two before. Inquiry, however, was rendered difficult by the fact that the Political Superintendence of the State of Jath had recently passed from the Collector of Satara to the Collector of Bijapur; the present authorities were at Bijapur, while the information of a past time relating to the bribe was to be expected from Satara, where Mr. Keyser had not yet made himself familiar with the personnel of his establishment. To assist in the inquiry it was determined to send for Mr. Bhardi, a Mamlatdar in the Satara District, now Deputy Collector, who had formerly been Karbhari at Jath. The Honourable Mr. Richey suggested the employment of Mr. Bhardi, and Government were urgent in pressing on this particular inquiry. Mr. Bhardi arrived on the 23rd August, and impressed me very favourably, but I found that he had no personal knowledge of the alleged bribe. He could have been sent to Jath to inquire and examine the accounts. He might also have been employed to make some inquiries in Poona where a certain Shankarbhat was constantly to be found. But either sort of inquiry would have put the Chief and his advisers on the alert. The estimate I had formed of the situation led me to expect that any alarm would cause the Chief to deny the payment and lead to the destruction of all evidence. The Chief's confidential servant was the abovementioned Shankarbhat, an astute and unscrupulous priest who had absolute control over him and the State affairs, and had been the principal agent in paying the bribe. If the Chief could be approached without having the opportunity of consulting Shankarbhat and his other advisers, he would probably tell the whole story. I, therefore, determined to send Mr. Gamble to Mr. Ebden at Bijapur that they might together make a descent on Jath, and hold a prompt local inquiry.

At this juncture Mr. Ebden wrote to Mr. Nugent that Mr. Richardson, a Government pensioner and Karbhari of Jath, had passed through Bijapur on his way to Poona. I inquired for Mr. Richardson, in Poona, and having found him we had an interview. Mr. Richardson knew nothing of the nature of evidence, though he confirmed the rumours of the payment. I unwarily hinted to Mr. Richardson that the expedition was in contemplation to Jath, and to no other cause can I trace the fact that the State vakil started from Bijapur to Jath in advance of Messrs. Ebden and Gamble. Mr. Gamble left Poona for Bijapur that same evening. Mr. Richardson met Mr. Ebden in December, and told him that he was in Poona in September 1886, and having learnt that a large sum of money had come from Jath for payment of Mr. Crawford, he made inquiries about it. Mr. Richardson excused himself for not having mentioned this to myself and Mr. Ebden at the time we were inquiring by alleging that it had escaped his memory. This excuse is hardly credible. The expedition was unsuccessful, the Chief denying the payment, and no evidence of importance being collected, Mr. Gamble visited Bagalkot to follow up some information on other cases which he picked up at Bijapur, and in a few days returned to Poona. One of these cases is that of Gururao Krishna, No. 65 in the statement.

PITAMBAR JOSHI.

53. On the 25th August an event occurred which is important, since it led to our getting a footing as it were in Hanmantrao's house. Pitambar Joshi is the son of a pleader at Dharwar. He had a place in the establishment of the Educational Inspector, S.D., but took leave and came to Poona to study. Here he fell in with Hanmantrao, who also comes from the Kanarese district. He became intimate with Hanmantrao and finally lived with him, and was provided by Hanmantrao with a place in the Commissioner C. D.'s office. Hanmantrao made his statement before Mr. Vidal on the 20th August, and showed that Pitambar was acquainted with the facts. In a couple of days Pitambar's father learnt this, and at once came to Poona to get his son out of the danger that seemed to threaten him. He came to me and told me his story, which I find recorded under date the 25th August. He wished to take his son away, and I did not dissuade him. Accordingly Pitambar and his father left by the evening train for Dharwar, Hanmantrao being present at the station to see them off. A day or two afterwards a telegram came from Dharwar, which said that Pitambar was prepared to make a statement. Mr. Lucas was about to start for Belgaum to gather together materials that had been collected there. I directed him to go first to Dharwar, and be prepared to question Pitambar when he should make his statement before Mr. Spence, and thence to come back to Belgaum, making one or two specified inquiries on the way. Pitambar made his statement to Mr. Spence, Mr. Lucas being present. I subsequently sent for him to Poona, and from time to time got important information from him on many points. He has made himself useful as a clerk for work connected with the inquiry, and I have found it convenient to keep him by me in that capacity.

KALAVDE SUSPENDED.

54. About the time of Hanmantrao's making his statement on his trial an event occurred which has acquired importance from the fact that it was made use of by Mr. Crawford in his defence. Mr. Kalavde, the Mamlatdar of Haveli, had been suspended on the 16th July, because he was very intimate with Hanmantrao, and the general information corroborated by the Vinze case raised a very strong presumption that he had acted as a bribe agent. His father was vakil to the Akalkote State, and Kalavde himself was brought up at Sholapur. He served in various offices in that district, was at one time a clerk on the collector's establishment, and at another Awal-karkun at Malsiras. He is said to own a house at Sholapur. Deshmukh has shown that Kalavde's agency was carried on mostly in the Sholapur district. These things caused me to credit information I had received very soon after the 16th July that Kalavde had paid a hurried visit to Sholapur directly after his suspension. The information came from various sources, but no direct evidence of the fact was obtained and no determined effort made to get it. Among others the Collector of Sholapur reported spontaneously to the officiating Commissioner, Mr Moore, that he had been told that Kalavde had made such excursion, because he thought the Commissioner ought to know it. I do not doubt that Mr Allen's information was true, and the attitude of the Mamlatdars, Mulekar, Bhat and Bindu Gopal, who, according to Deshmukh, had made their payments through Kalavde, confirmed my opinion that he had exerted himself to keep his party together.

One or two days before the 20th August, Kalavde came to my house in the morning, as I was informed by my peons, and went away again as I was out. On the 20th August he came to me with a note from Mr. Nugent. He tried to argue about the legal position of the Mamlatdars who confessed to having bribed Mr. Crawford, but I would enter into no discussion of the point. After some further conversation I dismissed him, saying I would send for him again. I was very distrustful of Mr. Kalavde, but at the same time I was not sure that he had not a wish to offer himself as a witness, so I consulted Mr. Nugent about allowing him to come in, and was told to use my discretion. In a day or two I sent for Kalavde, but my time was fully occupied all the afternoon, and I did not talk to him till evening. Then I told him I would see him at 9-30 or 10 p.m. if he liked. He seemed from some hesitating objections he made to be nervous about coming to me at night, so I fixed 12 a.m. the next day for our interview. When called him into my room the next day it was pointed out to me that one or two friends of his were sitting outside my door. I turned these men out, and became more suspicious of Kalavde than ever. I told him that he was the only man who had thought it necessary to take these precautions in visiting me, and I requested Mr. Gamble to be present at our interview. Again, my attention was drawn to the fact that he had posted his tonga some 50 or 80 yards off, and that the driver, leaving the ponies facing the highroad, had taken up his position on the back seat so as to command my door. This increased my distrust of Kalavde. I was angry with him and let him know it. Our conversation resulted in nothing. I charged him with being an agent of Mr. Crawford's in direct terms enough, and he denied it. I have mentioned the facts which caused me to be suspicious of Kalavda, but there is room for further explanation. His conduct was a contrast to that of all the other natives who had visited me, even of those who denied payments. These had promptly communicated the fact of their denial, as I believe, to Mr. Crawford next door, for Mr. Crawford was peculiarly well informed at this time of all that went on in my house. But they had none of them shown distrust of myself or done anything which could lead me to suspect that they had any treacherous design. Mr. Spiers alone had tried his experiment a few days before, and when I found Kalavde had posted witnesses, I believed, and I still believe, that another trap was laid by the enemy on a different plan.

BINDU GOPAL.

55. On the 23rd August I drew up the report recommending that the Mamlatdar Bindu Gopal should be suspended. He had been sent for in the early part of the month on Deshmukh's information. I cannot state the exact date on which he made his statement, since the paper has been forwarded to Government. However, he denied having made the payment of which I had information. He was then cross-examined as to his borrowings, and stated that he had never raised a larger sum than Rs. 400 at any one time. This contradicted my information, so I detained Bindu Gopal in Poona with the Commissioner's consent, by ordering him to report himself at the Commissioner's office daily till further orders, and made arrangements to inquire about his borrowings at Pandharpur. Mr Mangrulkar, Mamlatdar of Sholapur, the only one of Mr Kalavde's known clients who has come forward, had been detained in Poona after he gave his statement with a view to his being utilised in prosecuting further inquiries in the Sholapur district. I had made his acquaintance years ago in Khandesh and expected assistance from him. He was selected to make inquiries as to Bindu Gopal's borrowings in Pandharpur, and forthwith despatched on his mission. In a few days he returned with proof that Bindu Gopal had twice contracted loans of about Rs. 1,000 each from sowkars who had advanced the money was brought to Poona with his books, and Bindu Gopal was *prima facie* convicted of deliberate falsehood. He was then reported to Government with a view to his suspension and punishment after departmental investigation. The step was a demonstration against the party of opposition, and a warning to public servants that they would not be permitted, nor was it possible for them, to secure themselves by falsehood.

INFORMAL LETTERS.

56. On the same day I issued a circular, with the consent of the Commissioners, S. D. and C. D., to all collectors and superintendents of police in the two divisions, requesting them to send me all demi-official or informal letters they might have in their possession in which Mr. Crawford had made or recommended appointments to offices which would ordinarily be in the gift of the officers addressed or their predecessors. Some little corroborative evidence, especially from the Satara district, was collected by this means.

EXTRAORDINARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Government order of the 10th to the Commissioners to submit reports of extraordinary appointments made by Mr. Crawford began to come in district by district within a few days after that date. There were a great many such appointments, dismissed men re-instated, men appointed over the heads of others in the same department, men thrust from one department into another. All the records relating to these cases had to be collected with a view to testing the propriety of the appointments, and Mr. Crawford's motives in making them. It was at this time intended to select the most flagrant of these cases and include them under the general head of abuse of patronage as an article of charge against Mr. Crawford. With this object some 10 or 12 cases were worked up in detail by Mr Baines. This article of charge was, however, eventually abandoned, but the records connected with this branch of the inquiry are extant.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

From first to last I had a good deal of correspondence with the Post Office, but this details are not important. No record whatever relating to registered letters is preserved beyond one year, and corroborative evidence of the best sort in numerous cases had thus disappeared. On the 31st August I addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary applying for information from the Kirkee Post Office regarding registered letters despached by Mr. Crawford's bhai butler, and his clerk in the Portuguese Treaty office, Barjorji Pochaji, and registered letters addressed to Barjorji Pochaji, for as far back as records were available. This elicited very valuable information, which was of great use in the subsequent stages of the inquiry and trial, showing as it did, when taken with other evidence, that Mr. Crawford had made large remittances from Poona to Bombay in the previous eighteen months. I shall have to make some further reference to this information in connexion with Barjorji Pochaji.

COMMISSION CASES.

57. It will be convenient to review the state of the inquiries at the close of August. All the principal witnesses in the case which went before the Commission, except those named in the margin* had been examined. Of these Damle and Patwardhan had expressed their readiness to make statements, but their cases were not very strong. Kharkar's payment was known to others at the beginning of the inquiry, as he made no secret of it with the other witnesses, and I had strong suspicion that he had paid. But he gave me very great assistance, and I therefore preferred not to question him on the subject. In those cases I have followed the same course, and thereby secured more cordial assistance than I should have done if I had pressed home the cases that came to my knowledge. Still I wished to learn the true facts about all persons who came near me, and some hints I threw out about Kharkar with this object happened at a later period to be simultaneous with an agitation among the Brahman witnesses on account of the Parbhus being allowed to remain in the background. Kharkar then came forward and wrote out his own statement for Mr Little. Weak as his case was, it was thought politic to include it among the charges, Tambe came forward at a later date, probably, poor man, with some idea of recovering his money. The table attached shows in what other cases the principal witnesses had been examined. Gururao Krishna's widow had made a statement to Mr. Gamble in Bijapur, and this is the only case in the southern division, besides that of Bapu Saheb Ghatge or Sawant, in which the principal witness had been secured by the end of August. Mr. Spence had been working hard, but had not secured any other witness of first importance, though he had got information in many cases. In Poona also investigation was being made in many miscellaneous matters beside the cases which appear in the table. The inquiry into improper appointments also was being industriously prosecuted at head-quarters.

About the 1st September some guests came to stay with me, and I had to pitch a tent, as my premises would no longer afford sufficient room for all the work that was going on. The tent was standing about a month and was used by various officers at different times. I think it worth while to mention the fact, as a witness in the Commission suggested, that the tent was a torture chamber, and the Commissioners thought it worth while to question me as to its uses.

* N. B. Damle, W. R. Patwardhan, R. G. Tambe, B. M. Kharkar.

THE "POONA VAIBHAV."

58. It will be remembered that on the 13th August I was directed to communicate with the editor of the *Poona Vaibhav*. I accordingly wrote to the Resident at Baroda, where I heard Mr. Kelkar was stopping a short coming to me, which will be understood when the whole of this story has been perused. But eventually he did come. I found him a pleasant-mannered little man, and at first expected a good deal of assistance from him; but subsequently it appeared to me that he had been nobbled by the opposition. He put me in the way of finding out the true story of the loss and recovery of Ashtekar's papers, which I shall tell further on. It will be convenient that I should first describe Mr. Kelkar's own experience, when he ventured some years ago to throw out hints in his paper of Mr. Crawford's corruption.

On the 8th July 1883 there appeared in the *Poona Vaibhav*, a Marathi paper, an article headed "Dubalya Rayatechya Khadatar Kal, No. I," which I translate "A time of harassment for the poor subject, No. I." In the following number of the paper, a weekly publication, appeared No. 2, under the same heading. These articles were to the following effect:—

8th July 1883.

"Under the British rule, public servants get handsome salaries and pensions after retirement, and therefore they ought not to be corrupt. But, as a matter of fact, many officials, high and low, take bribes. The corrupt officers may be divided into two classes: (1) those whose salaries are small, and (2) those who are handsomely paid. Officers in the first class have the excuse of poverty, but those in the second have no such excuse, and therefore they deserve the highest censure. Poor rayats are often required to go to public servants for business, and if these servants are corrupt the rayats are compelled to give bribes. Thus these corrupt officers are the cause of the rayat's ruin."

15th July 1883.

"From the lowest officer in the public service to the highest, every one is corrupt. If the lower officers are asked 'Why do you practise corruption?' they reply 'Because our rulers do the same.' The Deshasth Brahmans, especially those residing in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts, are most corrupt. Our English rulers, instead of setting a good example to the people, show them the way to receive bribes. Some European officers have regularly opened shops to sell Government posts, and there are persons in Poona who have obtained such posts by payment of money. Illegal gratification is demanded also in cases of watan settlements and criminal prosecutions. We don't understand why Government should allow such officers to carry on their trade of corruption."

I have not inquired why Government took any notice of these articles, but I remember hearing a rumour at the time that they had called on the editor of a native paper, under threat of prosecution, to substantiate accusations made against Mr. Crawford, and that the editor had made himself scarce. At that time I was serving in Khandesh. Mr. Kelkar's story is as follows. For six months Government took no notice of the articles, which is probably Mr. Kelkar's way of describing the fact that he absconded. The district magistrate, Mr Winter, at the end of that time called up the editor. Mr. Kelkar was then at Baroda and did not see fit to appear to answer Mr Winter's summons. He preferred to go from Baroda to Calcutta, and he wrote to the district magistrate that he would call on him on his return to Poona. The district magistrate wrote a reply, apparently fixing a period within which Mr. Kelkar should appear, which was forwarded to Mr. Kelkar and received by him at Ajmir. Mr. Kelkar telegraphed that he would not appear within the period named by the district magistrate, and does not seem to have put himself out to answer the summons in person. He came to Poona two months afterwards and went to see Mr. Winter at his camp at Lonavla. Mr. Winter apparently questioned Mr. Kelkar about the charges he had made in his articles, asking him whether he was prepared to substantiate them. Mr. Kelkar said that he must consult his friends before answering, and requested two or three days' time for the purpose. The friends advised Mr. Kelkar to apologise, and he accordingly went to Mr. Winter's camp at Khadkala and tendered an apology. The apology itself was, Kelkar says, dictated by Mr. Winter, and it appeared in the issue of the *Poona Vaibhav* of 13th April 1884. It runs as follows:—

"I, S. V. Kelkar, editor of the *Poona Vaibhav*, hereby declare that article headed 'Dubalya Rayatechya Khadatar Kal,' which appeared in the *Poona Vaibhav* of the 15th July last, was inserted without my knowledge and sanction, and that no such facts as are therein stated, are known to me, I therefore publicly retract the statements and apologise and express my regret for the fact that the article in question was published."

Government, says Mr. Kelkar, were not satisfied with this. The district magistrate sent for him again in Poona, and dictated to him the further apology, which appears in the *Poona Vaibhav* of the 18th May 1884 and runs as follows:—

"NOTICE.

"It is hereby notified that the original article headed 'Dubalya Rayatechya Khadatar Kal,' which I retracted and apologised for in my paper of the 13th April last, was one in which Government officers were charged with corruption and with selling public offices, and in which the Government itself was accused of connivance at the practice."

The *Poona Vaibhav* did not return to the charge until 29th August 1886, when an article appeared which the editor informs me was inspired by the fact that appointments in the central division were gazetted one week and changed the next. The substance of the article is as follows:—

"Under the rule of the Moguls, when a man was appointed a subha, he rode to the place of his appointment on horseback, with his face turned towards the tail of the animal, and the object in so doing was to see if anybody else was coming after him for the same place. In short, under the Moguls, offices were obtained according to the nazrana paid. When a man had obtained an order appointing him a subha after tendering the necessary nazrana, another would pay a higher nazrana and obtain an order for the same post and arrive at the place of appointment just after the first man had reached it. That was the practice under the Moguls; and who would censure it? But even under the present British rule, practices in vogue among the Moguls seem to be followed. Appointments of Mamlatdars are made, and after eight days they are changed. Nor does there appear to be a rule that places will either be conferred in order, or that only those who are known to be competent will get them. As soon as a place becomes vacant, somebody from some place comes and seizes it smartly. This state of things has become specially noticeable in this division of late. If, therefore, our clever and much-praised Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, will take this into his consideration, this imputation of disorder of the Mogul type against the Government will easily be got rid of. We also wish that Government would put a stop to this state of things."

On the 6th February 1887 the paper published another article, more outspoken than the last, which Mr Kelkar said was based on the general reports. It is to the following effect:—

"English statesmans say that the crime of bribery is comparatively of less frequent occurrence under the British rule, and this statement is true to a large extent. But it must be remembered that the salaries of public servants under the British Government are larger than under the Mogul and Maratha administrations, and that as the law on the subject of bribery lays it down that both the givers and receivers of bribes are punishable, the offences of this nature have little chance of coming to light. The latter of these two circumstances is the principal reason why few cases of corruption come to our courts. The principal departments, the officers of which take bribes, are the judicial and revenue. In the former the inj

me in. While this fencing was going on Palande ll ill. I was anxious to secure his statement in e of accidents, and actually arranged that either r Kennedy or myself should go to his bedside and uestion him. But on mature consideration it was ecided not to take this step, as Palande was not will- g to make a full statement, and partial admissions ot from a man on his sick bed would not be of much e. He is an old man and his illness was probably ue to fright as much as anything else. As time ent on he got better, and finding that watandars ere beginning to come in to me, he thought it best o make himself scarce, and has never re-appeared in oona. His son, I was informed, was interfering ith my inquiries, and he was accordingly trans- erred to Khandesh.

MR. LALLUBHAI.

64. In the month of August, Government had laced the services of Mr. Lallubhai, Personal Assis- ant to the Customs Commissioner, at my disposal. Mr. allubhai is an excellent accountant, and his personal cquaintance with Natives of Gujarat and others en- aged in banking and mercantile pursuits in Bombay nd Poona was likely to be useful to me. It was hrough this gentleman's assistance that certain Mar- adis were persuaded to bring their books to me, and y this inspection we gained considerable insight into r. Crawford's financial arrangements in Poona. Mr. allubhai's inquiries in Bombay did not lead to any ery valuable discoveries. He, however, worked up the nformation about Mr. Crawford's receipts and pay- ents, which was collected during the inquiries and he Commission proceedings into a methodical com- arative statement, which was most instructive and vent a long way to explain the fabricated evidence roduced by Mr. Crawford through his witnesses, Ram- handra Datar and Gangadas.

AKALKOT CASE.

65. At an early part of the inquiry it was learnt that certain events and disputes in the Akalkot State had been turned to profit by Mr. Crawford. There was dispute about some State jewels between the Raja his aunt, and it had found its way in some form her into the Court of the City Magistrate, Poona. aunt had produced a will on which she based her im to the property. The will appears to have been forgery and the Raja was anxious to get it im- pounded. The aunt seeing her danger wished to get t out of the possession of the Court. She paid Rs. 000, it is said, to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford led up Mr. Bapat the then acting City Magistrate, d persuaded him to return the will to the lady as ersonal favour to himself. In one or two cases in ich watandars of the Akalkot State had disputes h the Chief, they are said to have paid Mr. Craw- d for his good offices. The Chief himself had d bribes to Mr. Crawford in connection with the ognition of his majority and permission to manage khasgi estate.

VITHAL TIKAJI.

Mr. Vithal Tikaji, a Mamlatdar on the establishment the Central Division, of whom all officers spoke in ms of commendation, was Karbhari of the State. happened to be in Poona, and I sent for him. Be- re he came to me Mr. Bhimbhai sounded him with view to discovering what amount of assistance ight be expected from him. He denied all quaintance with Hanmantrao, and it was therefore ought politic to try and get his assistance in the ses in which he was not personally concerned. At y interview with him, therefore, I referred to the ill and watan cases. He showed me how by getting e magistrate to re-open the case the Raja would be duced to produce evidence of the bribe given in the ill case. This was a step I could not consent to ke, and I told Mr. Vithal Tikaji so. Other ex- edients also were proposed. He then took his ave, and I remained under the impression hat I was to receive assistance from him. He had romised to communicate with me, and I waited a ng while expecting a letter from him. None, owever, came, and I wrote to him asking him to ome to me again. He replied that he could not get way from Akalkot as the Rani was about to be con- ned, and sent to me a young gentleman whom he lled Kaka and I suppose was the Khasgi Karbhari. was evident that this person would give me no help, or he denied his connexion with transactions in which, according to my information, he had been an actor. The old line of inquiry was therefore abandoned, and I sought for evidence of the bribes which Vithal Tikaji had himself paid for the Raja through Hanmantrao. These were the payments for which Vithal Tikaji was supposed to have received promotion out of [illegible] man, a former Judge of [illegible]ate Judge in Kolaba, was visit paid by Hanmantrao there with Vithal Tikaji him, if I remember, bribe to Mr. Crawford, of Akalkot, corro- quaintance with Han- osed to Vithal's visits coming to Sholapur with Mr. Crawford, that place. These e record relating to ajority and the grant khasgi estate, and to the Secretary to Mr. Lee-Warner received instruc- train which was no one until he Secretary. I made the was given accom- Mr. Lee-Warner Secretary in due with the witnesses, whole evidence Not long after one of the English that he had fact has since established. I with the case except to Mr. Lee-Warner's equest, to Baroda to fetch a certain witness.

BARJORJI POCHAJI.

66. In the list of registered letters from Kirkee, rnished by the Post Office, Barjorji and his brother estonji Pochaji were mentioned. Other information o had established the fact that Barjorji, the clerk he Portuguese Treaty office, was employed by Mr. d to transact most of his private financial s in Bombay. Early in September, therefore, summoned Barjori and questioned him. I did not expect any revelations from him, for he is a Parsi, and these people have been Mr. Crawford's supporters and staunch adherents throughout. But since he was a Government servant, I could demand that he should tell me the truth about transactions in which the list showed him to be concerned. Mr Barjorji states that he was a candidate clerk in the Bombay Branch of the Bengal Bank and drawing no pay when Mr. Craw- ford appointed him clerk to the Portuguese Delegate on Rs 150 a month. It is ascertained that he had passed none of the examinations which are considered to be recommendations for the public service, and he has no special qualifications. He says he was intro- duced to Mr Crawford's notice by his relation Pochaji Sorabji Pochaji, and that this man is his father's cousin and was partner in a firm of general merchants, with whom Mr Crawford had dealings for goods. He does not know whether Mr Crawford was ever indebt- ed to this Pochaji. In 1885 Mr Barjorji's pay was increased to Rs 200 by order of Government. At some time or other, Mr Barjorji does not remem- ber when, his brother Prestonji lent Mr. Crawford Rs 6,000 or 7,000, and the debt was paid off some 15 months before the statement. The exact history of this transaction would be interesting if it were possi- ble to learn it, but unfortunately the secret is with the Parsis. Mr. Barjorji admits that he used to receive remittances in notes from Mr. Crawford and make payments in Bombay. He said that in the previous twelve months he had probably paid away Rs 8,000 or Rs 10,000 in this way. At a later period he was despatched to Bombay to get from the people con- cerned the accounts of their transactions. This, of course, he failed to do. Mr Moore has since discharg- ed Barjorji, as there is not sufficient work in the office to justify his employment. It is as well to re- call the fact at this place that there are other in- stances in which Mr. Crawford has given employment in the public service to the relations of his agents and creditors.

MR. NARHAR G. PHADKE.

67. Kazi Abbas had in his original statement men- tioned a bribe paid by Vishnu Balvant Phadke, but he had not told me of the case of Vishnu's uncle, Purushotam, and the share taken in the transaction by Mr. Narhar Gadadhar Phadke, Subordinate Judge, under the Agriculturists Relief Act. The story is interesting as showing that all classes took advantage of Mr. Crawford's corruption, and illustrating the difficulties attending the inquiry. The Kazi did not wish to incur the enmity of powerful Brahmans, he said, when taxed with wilfully concealing Narhar Gadadhar's name. At all events, he let fall the facts that Narhar Gadadhar had negotiated those bribes. The First Class Subordinate Judge had to be carefully approached. He would not recognize my authority as the Mamlatdars did. I accordingly sent interroga- tories to the Judge of Ahmednagar and asked him to get Mr. Phadke's answers to them. The questions were of the very simplest kind: Had the Subordinate Judge visited Kazi, how many times, what passed at the interviews, what relations were Purushotam and Vishnu to him, did he talk about appointments to be given to these people? Mr. Walker's note on the paper is—" Shewn to Mr. Phadke at 4 p.m. He states that he would like to consider whether he is called upon to answer by proper authority, and whether the questions are sent through a proper channel, and that he would like to think over his answers. He added that he would answer to-morrow, if I took a copy of the questions." The Subordinate Judge's answers than appear on the paper—" (1) I did not. (2) Yes. (3) Sometimes. (4) Abbas boasted of his powers. (5) Purshotam Bapu is my father's cousin. Vishnu Balvant is my cousin two degrees removed. (6) I inquired of Vishnu's employment."

This famous Subordinate Judge was summoned through the Secretary to Government, Judicial De- partment, and his statement to me was of a piece with the discreet answers quoted above. It turns out that Purushotam is his own brother, and Vishnu his own nephew, but he himself has been given in adoption into another branch of the family. All three were at Ahmednagar when the interrogatories were answered, but it would be too much to expect the Subordinate Judge to admit that there was any consultation. Purushotam is registry clerk under the Collector of Ahmednagar and lives with the Subordinate Judge.

I examined Purushotam five days after the Subordinate Judge had appeared. He denied having made any payment, and did not even know that Kazi Abbas took bribes for Mr. Crawford. The Subordinate Judge then came to Poona and threw out feelers and overtures. The result was that Purushotam wrote to me from Ahmednagar that as a faithful servant to me from Ahmednagar that as a faithful servant he volunteered to make confession whenever sent for. I replied by telegraph, "If you are sincere, come at once." He came accordingly and admitted having paid a bribe, but threw no light on the Subordinate Judge's visits to Kazi Abbas. Vishnu Balvant, whose statement was taken about the same time, cor- roborated the Subordinate Judge's assertion that he, the Subordinate Judge, attempted to dissuade him from paying, and it is possible there may be found some to believe the story.

MUDLIARS.

68. There can be no doubt that Mr. Mudukrishna Mudliar and Mr. Kupuswami Mudliar assisted Mr Crawford to get the unsecured loan of Rs 23,000 from Mr Babaji Lakhsman Sawant, or, if it sounds better, his son-in-law Bapusaheb Ghatge. Mr Kupuswami had been instrumental in getting Rs 2,000 out of the loan or bribe repaid to Bapusaheb, and I thought it as well to ask him about this. He was visiting Mr Crawford daily, and I therefore approached him cautiously. Two or three letters passed on each side before Kupuswami came at last to see me. He then told me the most patent falsehood in saying a person brought him Rs 2,000 for Bapusaheb, but he neither knew who sent the money nor who brought it. He prevaricated on all points, and it was evident I could get no truth, much less any help, from him. Mr Mudukrishna I got to come and see me at the beginning of October. While it was evident that he was intimate enough with Bapu- saheb when in Poona, who lived in a house of his that adjoins his own dwelling-house, he denied all knowledge of the transaction. The Mudliars were active partisans of Mr. Crawford's and they could not therefore be expected to give me information.

ATMARAM LINGAYAT.

There were other agents in the grand corruption besides Ashtekar and Ananibhat Palande, who fled from Poona on or about the 16th July. Such were Atmaram Mahadev Lingayat, Balvantrao Godbole and Chennappa Gauda of Ranebennur. Atmaram con- veyed himself away into the Nizam's territory, and after some two months of retirement, not wanting in hardship and privation, he turned up at Nagar, half- starved and with a well-grown beard. He has a house at Nagar, and his wife seems to have been living there all the while. At Nagar he opened communica- tions with a gentleman who had for years conduct- ed Mr. Cursetji's business at that place. This gentleman is a Brahman of Gujarat by descent, but his family has been settled in Nagar for half a cen- tury. Mr. Lallubhai had a certain acquaintance with him through his Gujarat relations, and thus Atmaram was induced to return to Poona, and having been fed and shaved was brought to my house by Mr. Cursetji's gumasta. Atmaram is not an unimportant personage in this inquiry. He added considerably to my know- ledge of Hanmantrao's money-dealings and had been the intermediary in certain cases of bribery. Balvant- rao Godbole and Chennappa Gauda have not re-appear- ed in Poona up to this day.

RAMCHANDRA G. DATAR.

69. Ramchandra Govind Datar is an agent, about whom I had no information at the beginning of the inquiry. It came out in course of time that he had a hand in several watan cases. He appears to have kept himself out of the way for the first two months of the inquiry. I heard of him first when we were busy with the Rui and other watan cases after Han- mantrao's conviction. He was approached through Hari Narayen and Kazi Abbas. He came to my house on three or four successive days and was questioned by Mr. Kennedy. I had personally nothing to do with him, except that I addressed a few friendly words to him one morning as I passed him in my verandah. He re- plied that he had lent money to Mr. Crawford and nothing more. He told Mr. Kennedy—his statement in writing available for reference, so I am told from memory—that he had visited Mr. Crawford to recover a debt of Rs. 20,000, and that he had known him for many years. He also made some partial admissions about having taken people to Mr. Crawford's bungalow at Kirkee.

It was hopeless to get any information of value from this Rambhau, as his friends call him, and he ceased to come to my bungalow. It soon began to be report- ed to me that he was daily visiting Mr. Crawford with certain persons who were clamouring to have their money returned to them. Whether Ramchandra ever received any payment for these persons I cannot con- fidently say, but they ceased to visit Mr. Crawford with Ramchandra. They, however, besieged Ram- chandra up to the last day of the Commission pro- ceedings. Ramchandra himself continued to visit Mr. Crawford frequently up to the 9th January, when I ceased to keep a watch over Mr. Crawford's visitors. It is impossible now to disconnect Ramchandra's visits to Mr. Crawford from the fabricated evidence produced by him before the Commission. This witness was sprung upon us quite suddenly, and we had to collect information about him in a couple of days. His evidence before the Commission gives as much of his history as is worth mentioning. I visited Thana myself and endeavoured to get possession of the note for Rs. 20,000 which had been given by Mr. Crawford to Jamnadas Shankarlal on his transfer to the Central Division, as security for the repayment of money he had received in consider- ation of his furthering a claim preferred by Ram- chandra Datar to the forests of several villages in the Kolaba District. I sought the assistance of Mr. Keshavlal Hiralal in this attempt. Mr. Keshavlal had an interview with Jamnadas and informed me that the latter said that the note had been destroyed when the accounts produced by Ramchandra were manu- factured. Jamnadas is a man of some repute in Thana and a speculator in ventures connected with land. On the 5th January Mr. Kalavde visited Ramchandra Datar in Poona, and it seems that the preparation of some petition was discussed. Another informant, who does not know Ramchandra, in- forms me that he travelled up from Bombay with Kalavde, and that Kalavde spoke to some person at a station below Karjat, and that he overheard the words "Tell Rambhau" clearly. These things are interesting in connexion with Kalavde's and Ram- chandra Datar's attitude before the Commission. Datar himself called on me a few mornings ago, ap- parently uneasy and seeking information as to how his evidence was regarded. I can explain his visit in no other way.

MR. SPIERS' VISIT.

70. Since Mr. Spiers' significant visit to me on the 16th August, inquiries had been going forward in the Southern Division, and in several cases Spiers was the agent. He was also the agent in a complete wa- tan case from the Nasik District. I received frequent reports of his increasing anxiety, and at one time I was on the point of recommending his prosecution. But work was so heavy that I hesitated to assume a fresh load, and thought that Government also would not be prepared to undertake the case at that time. Kazi Abbas' intimate connexion with Spiers has been mentioned, and he was necessarily acquainted with the course of the cases in which he had assisted Spiers. His loyalty to Spiers caused him to distort his evi- dence in these cases, and he probably also kept back other witnesses, subordinate agents, such as he was himself in those days. I did not forbid Abbas to visit Spiers, but I designedly maintained an attitude of hostility to that person at the same time. My pur- poses would best be served by Spiers being regularly cowed. Kazi wanted to bring Spiers in and save him from prosecution. I should have preferred to pro- secute Spiers, but putting my feelings on one side, and believing that Spiers could, if he liked, give complete evidence, supported by convincing docu- ments, against Mr. Crawford, I consented to have an interview with him. I thought that by this course Abbas would have an excuse, and [a very strong ex- cuse, the less for being a shifty witness. And I hoped also to establish the Sawant case completely. It would also be an advantage that another strong adherent of Mr. Crawford's should desert that camp.

Mr. Spiers was reluctant to come to me, to judge by his breaking his appointment more than once, but finally he did come. He brought some papers, draft, petitions, and such like, to explain how he made his money, and seemed at first to be intending to deny corrupt connexion with Mr. Crawford. I, however, gave him clearly to understand that I knew he was a bribe-agent, and had been such for many years. I said also that I believed him to be in possession of documentary evidence that would establish at least one case, and that I would only make terms with him, that is, promise to abstain from proceeding against him- self, if he produced such evidence. Eventually, whether at the first or second interview I do not remember, he admitted his share in the Sawant business and some other transactions. He gave or showed me a letter of Mr. Crawford's, and subsequently sent others of which I have retained only one, dated 1882, showing that Mr. Crawford was on intimate terms with him and made use of him in his financial difficulties. He said he had no papers connected with Sawant's or other bribe cases at Poona. It was possible he might have some at Panchgani, if he was allowed to go and see. I permitted him to go, and sent Dulekhan with him to bring the papers. Dule- khan returned with the two or three letters I have described above. It may be noted that he contradicts Sathe about the paper which Sathe alleged to be in part an imitation by Mr. Crawford of Mr. Spiers' handwriting. But he confirms Sathe's account of the interview between Mr. Crawford and Sathe at his house that led to the reconciliation. As a result of Spiers' visit, Abbas was more liberal of his informa- tion about the Sawant case, but the Commission had come too near to allow of its being worked up; and indeed the material for the Commission appeared to be ample. I will not go into the history of Mr. Spiers' connection with Mr. Crawford. It will be sufficient to note that he made Mr. Crawford's acquaintance first when the latter came to Thana as Assistant Judge and, as Mr. Spiers says, lived for the most part in Bombay while he held that appointment.

HANMANTRAO'S TRIAL.

71. The general account of the progress of the in- quiries has been brought down to the end of August. Hanmantrao's trial began on the 15th August and closed on the 24th September. The success of this prosecu- tion was of paramount importance, and a large share of the attention of myself and those associated with me was necessarily diverted from the general inquiries to the proceedings before the District Magistrate. Urgent demands for information had to be met, such, for instance, as is contained in Mr. Pendse's famous statements which were first prepared to meet points raised by Mr. Branson. The punctual attendance of witnesses had to be secured, and when here there was need of constant watchfulness to prevent their being tampered with. An attempt was made on the very threshold of the Magistrate's court by Merwanji, Pleader, to intimidate one important witness. Nevertheless the general inquiry was pushed steadily on, as the preceding paragraphs will have shown. Mr. Kennedy was hunting up and collecting the corroborative evidence in all cases that promised to be strong enough for trial. This was his special work, but he also took an important share in fresh inquiries. Mr. Baines busied himself with the pre- paration of the briefs, and made careful scrutiny of the cases of abuse of patronage. This latter class of cases was at one time considered very important, and many instances exhibit startling departures from principle and practice. The view ultimately taken of these cases, however, was that they were really instances of corruption in which the evidence was incomplete, and they were therefore abandoned. I find that I myself took 24 statements in the month of September, nearly all representing new and distinct lines of inquiry. Messrs. Gamble and Lucas had their busiest time at Dharwar and Belgaum in this month.

WATAN INQUIRIES.

72. Fresh agency was called in for the watan in- quiries. Nathu Bapuji, a police inspector of Ahmed- nagar, was selected for the work in that district and was fairly successful. The Mamlatdar of Purandhar in the Poona district was instrumental in inducing Nanasaheb Dangle, another of Mr. Crawford's agents, to come in. This man is, I am informed, a grandson of the hist orio Trimbakji. Hanmantrao offered him as a sec urity when bail was required of him on his arrest, but I objected to him, and after inquiry into his financial position, the District Magistrate rejected him. This man brought in the witnesses in one or two watan cases in which he had himself been the agent. He does not seem, however, to have had a very large business, but he has not of course informed me of all the cases in which he was concerned.

Balaji Gangadhar Sathe had some hand in bringing the Sonori case to light. Soon after he went to Ratnagiri he forwarded to Mr Nugent, I think, an anonymous note which he said he had received from Poona. This note drew especial attention to the Sonori case. I should suspect that this was Mr. Sathe's indirect way of communicating personal knowledge with a view to making a show of having assisted Government in the inquiry. Similar tactics have been followed by other persons of posi- tion. The Mamlatdar of Purandhar induced the wit- nesses to come forward. The witnesses in the wanta case from Yeola were persuaded to come forward by the Mamlatdar of that taluka.

73. Some of the cases brought to light by the offi- cers working in the Southern Division had to be fol- lowed up by inquiries at Poona, which was the head- quarters of Mr. Crawford's agencies while he was Commissioner, S. D., as it was in later days. Spiers and his sub-agents, Jog, the banker of Tasgaon, and Ashtekar, were the important persons in these cases. The transactions, however, necessarily dated some years back, and on this account the conflict of evidence was stronger than in the more recent cases. When it was eventually determined that the Central Division cases were sufficient and should alone go before the Commission, I ceased to press on the Southern Division inquiries. Messrs. Gamble and Lucas returned to Poona in the first half of October.

THE S. D. COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

74. I must not omit to mention that in the South- ern Division inquiries I received no assistance worthy of the name from those who were and had been superior officers of the Commissioner's establishment, and who must have been just as well aware of Mr. Crawford's corruption in that division as Mr. Pendse was in the Central Division. I refer to Messrs Kelkar, Bhangaon, and Soman. Mr. Nugent, at my request; questioned Messrs. Kelkar and Bhangaonkar, and they only gave general information such as could be collected in the bazaars of the Southern Maratha Country. I consulted Mr. Kelkar myself with no better result. As a resident of Dharwar, with plenty of acquaintances and friends there, though he would persuade me he had not, Mr Kelkar could surely have induced some at least of the witnesses in the transac- tions he spoke of to have come forward. I believe, however, that he did excellent service in the Bhor and Akalkot inquiries. Bhangaon has been twelve years in the office of the Commissioner, S. D., and I assert confidently that had he chosen he could have given me help of the required sort. Some I did not approach, nor did I Bhangaonkar personally, because I had my own reasons for believing them to be hostile to the inquiry.

MR. CRAWFORD'S BUNGALOW.

75. Numerous witnesses have stated that they approached Mr. Crawford's house by other than the front door, and I satisfied myself about this private way by making R. G. Tambe show it to me. I had avoided taking witnesses there before, for fear of alle- gations of tutoring, but it was necessary for my own satisfaction that the point should be made clear. I accordingly one morning arranged that Tambe should meet me at the entrance gate of the house nearest to Poona. There I got out of my trap, and Tambe having said that this near gate was not the one he entered by, I told him to walk ahead of me, following the exact road he had taken in his visit to Mr Craw- ford. I walked behind him at some little distance, and he took me round by the stables and the servants' houses and cook-room to the covered passage he talked of in his evidence.

He crossed the passage and went straight across a little open yard to a door with a chick in front of it. On the same day, I think, the Patils of Naigde showed me how they approached by the front door. On an- other day a respecable little old man, who, I think, was one of the Bargo people, took me exactly the same route as Tambe had done. I had a plan of the premises prepared by the executive engineer.

HANMANTRAO'S CONFESSION.

76. The crowning feature of the inquiries is Han- mantrao's confession. Mr. Keunedy first visited him in jail on the 21st October to elicit infor- mation relating to Mr. Crawford's money deal- ings. He showed a disposition to make more impor- tant disclosures, and Mr. Kennedy repeated the visit, and followed it by many others. I at first abstained from going to jail, because I feared that my doing so might be interpreted as holding out to Hanmantrao some hope of favour in return for the confessions he was making. I did go after a time to ascertain Hanmantrao's attitude, and whether he could be trusted as a witness. The result was that I advocated his being called, and though I was of course unable to say he would run straight, I was of opinion that the risk should be faced. The statements made by Hanmantrao from time to time were after the close of the Commission proceedings read over to him, and he was allowed to cancel or explain whatever he liked. The whole record was then compiled by Mr Baines into the form in which it is printed. I sent a proof to Hanmantrao with a set of questions on points requir- ing further explanation. He was requested to answer the questions on the same paper, to transcribe his answers into the margin of the proof, and to certify to the correctness of the whole. I went to the jail and received from Hanmantrao the proof and paper of questions corrected and filled up in the manner I had requested. The papers here described are filed and constitute the original record of Han- mantrao's confession. The statements of other mem- bers of Hanmantrao's household have been taken.

HANMANTRAO,

A short personal description of Hanmantrao will not be uninteresting. He is a man of about 36 years of age. His stature is middling, and he is well and sturdily built. In complexion he is dark, like most Brahmans of his part of the country. His features are regular, and his expression is pleasant and intelli- gent. The thoughtful and somewhat melancholy cast of his countenance when I saw him was doubtles due to his position at the time. He is not wanting in a sense of humour, and his expression sometimes, but not often, betrayed cunning. The discussion of some subjects roused pride, anger, decision, and a certain imperious- ness—all, however, kept well under control before me, though it was apparent that he might at times ex- hibit these characteristics with some strength. He talks English excellently, has a retentive memory, a clear and thoughtful way of expressing himself, and is evidently a man of more than ordinary ability and force of character. He is on the whole a pleasing and attractive man. As well as I can judge from his own account and the general report, he dealt very honestly by Mr. Crawford, and has not amassed wealth. What money stuck to his fingers he appears to have spent at once. He had a house full of relatives and friends, and lived in an exceptionally liberal style. He seems to feel his degradation deeply, and to have made up his mind that his best policy is to make complete submission to Government. The feeling that Mr. Crawford had thrown him over was doubtless a strong inducement to him to make his confession.

NOWROJI'S CASE.

77. In his opening of the case before the Commis- sion, the Advocate-General somewhat hastily brought together a remittance of Rs. 2,000 to the French Bank in two notes of Rs. 1,000 each, as coinciding in time with Sindekar's last payment of Rs. 1,000. We had no evidence that Sindekar's money had gone to Bom- bay, and it was therefore an unsafe suggestion to throw out. To clear up this point Mr. Kennedy ask- ed Hanmantrao whence the money had been got that was remitted to the French Bank. Hanmantrao's story appears in his statement. We had some little difficulty, owing to the necessity for not letting Barjorji Pochaji know the direction of our inquiries, in finding out who the Daman liquor-farmer was. We did, however, discover him after a few days, and hearing he was in Poona I asked him to call on me, and questioned him in the presence [of Mr. Kennedy. I did not expect the Parsi to confess, but it would obviously be a great point to get the numbers of the notes he had paid. The man's manner convinced Mr Kennedy and myself that the story was quite true. I had by me the numbers of the notes which had been despatched to the French Bank. I therefore told Mr Nowroji that I knew the numbers of his notes, and took out my pocket-book to convince him. On second thoughts I determined to be cautious, and putting back the pocket-book abandoned that line of persuasion. If Nowroji had possession of all my information he would have the advantage over me, and it appeared to me therefore to be best to leave him in doubt as to the ex- tent of my knowledge. If by chance any record of the notes he had paid should be in existence, it might be tampered with. Mr. Crawford made use of this inter- view in his trial to throw discredit on the manner in which the inquiry was conducted. The documents in the Treaty Office corroborate Hanmantrao's story as far as they go, and Mr. Nowroji's demeanour confirmed it most strongly. The notes that were sent to the French Bank are probably two of the very notes that came from this Parsi.

OPPOSITION OF THE PARSIS.

78. Before concluding this narrative of the inquiry I think it will be as well to say a few words in farther explanation of the opposition that I have re- ferred to in various places. It must, in the first place, be clearly understood that the whole of the Parsi community, which includes all the people who know most about Mr. Crawford's financial arrange- ments, were in the opposition. From Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy down to Merwanji Pleader and the proprie- tors of the "Deccan Herald" every Parsi was a passive or active obstructionist. Mr. Nowroji, the mail contractor, alone afforded me every facility for the examination of his books. I had occasion to make inquiries of Mr. Edalji, a wealthy merchant of Karachi, who lives in Poona for his health, about a promissory note that had been sold to him by Mr. Spiers in connexion with the Sawant case. Mr. Edalji left me, promising to let me know the date of the transaction, a very important point, but received a letter from him regretting he could not tell me the date more exactly than that it was within a certain six months. The note was one for Rs. 2,000 and car- ried interest, and I say frankly I don't believe Mr. Edalji was unable to trace the date of the transaction. I tried to get a footing among the class through a Parsi police inspector who was by me at the time, and I attribute my failure to something more than the inspector's stupidity. I do not think it necessary to go into further detail on this subject; but it de- serves mention, lest the Parsis, who have succeeded in preventing themselves being mixed up with Mr. Crawford, should get credit, which they most certain- ly do not deserve, for superior morality.

The active obstructionists among the Parsis, as far as I can discover, were Merwanji Pleader and the proprietors of the "Deccan Herald." They were hand-and-glove in a great deal of the dirty work of Mr. Crawford's defence. From the 22nd July I kept up a watch on Mr. Crawford's visitors, and Merwanji was constantly there. The unfair attitude of the paper referred to, with its false and garbled reports and news, is sufficiently notorious.

MR. S. H. CHIPLUNKAR.

Mr. Sitaram Hari Chiplunkar, the secretary of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and proprietor and editor of the "Dnyan Prakash," was another active adherent of Mr. Crawford. The first open attempt to intimidate witnesses was made in the columns of the paper at the beginning of Hanmantrao's trial, and the efforts have been steadily sustained in this and other newspapers as well up to the present day. He would argue in private that whatever Mr. Crawford's methods may be, his official acts have encouraged the aspirations of the peo- ple and procured for them substantial benefits, and the present exposures must damage the reputation of the people of India.

MUDLIAR, MHASKE, KALAVDE, N. C. SOMAN, AND SHRIDHAR VITHAL.

Mr. Kupuswami Mudliar and the other gentlemen of his race, Mr. Ganpatram Bhau Mhaske, Mr. Kalavde, and Mr. Narayan Chintaman Soman, Assistant Com- missioner, S. D., all assisted in disseminating fear, and discouraging witnesses. One member of Mr. Kalavde's household, and another connected with Mr. Chiplunkar, were regular frequenters of Mr. Craw- ford's house for all the months of the inquiry. Mr. Shridhar Vithal Date busied himself in the affair in various ways. At first he appears to have been taken into Mr. Crawford's confidence, and he was entrusted by Hanmantrao with the letter addressed to Ganpatram Bhau Mhaske, in which Hanmantrao repudiated con- nexion with Mr. Crawford in illegal practices. For some reason best known to himself, he has retained the letter in his possession. He then counselled Hanmantrao to abscond, as he himself had done when charged with bribery, and let the storm blow over. In consequence of his having given this advice, Mr. James Crawford turned him off Mr. Crawford's pre- mises with some roughness. He subsequently, for reasons which are not yet clear to me, put forward Ganesh Narayan Sathe, who, it may be mentioned, is a pensioned servant of the Bombay Municipality, to complain against the Mamlatdars. The man is a mischievous busybody, and has done a great deal of harm. He is very vain of his own abilities, and was, I am informed, annoyed at my not having sought his assistance in the inquiries. These remarks do not pretend to exhaust the subject of opposition. There has been a notorious and well-understood activity in other quarters which has created difficulties that wear a more serious aspect than did those which the local mischief-makers succeeded in raising.

CONCLUSION.

79. The narration of my share in these extraor- dinary inquiries is now concluded, and I have en- deavoured to compress it into a reasonable space without sacrificing interesting details. Wonder is expressed that men should have been induced to come forward by the score and confess to acts which, in spite of all guarantees, are disgraceful as being punishable by the criminal law of the land, and must imprint a stain that can never be quite washed out on the reputation of public servants. He would be a bold man who should profess to explain the phenom- menon. The motives of individual witnesses may be conjectured; but who will solve the whole com- plicated problem? It is possible that some philoso- phical historian of the future may detect in this great event a moral awakening to the *reveillé* of Western education.

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Poona, 25th February 1889.

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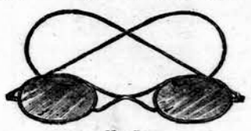

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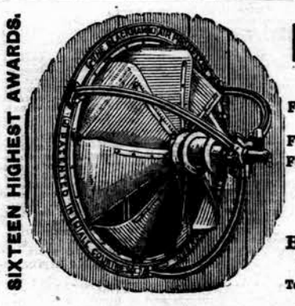

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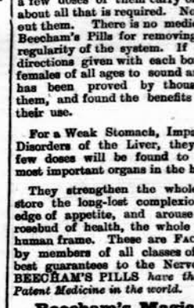
BEECHAM'S PILLS



ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

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For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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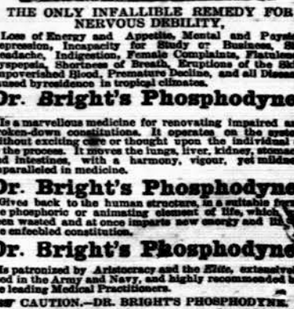

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